

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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REPORTAGE ON SOYUZ-81 WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS

Exercises Continue

LD260454 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 2140 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The Soyuz-81 exercise, which is taking place on the territories of the Polish People's Republic, the GDR, the USSR and Czechoslovakia, is being continued according to plan. Bernd Reimer reports on the exercise today:

[Begin recording] I am reporting from a command post of the GDR National People's Army. In front of some maps, the defense minister, Army Gen Heinz Hoffmann, his deputies and Army Gen Ivan Shavron, the representative of the command in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact states in the National People's Army, as well as other generals of the National People's Army and of the Soviet Army have taken their seats. Like my television colleagues, as well as newspaper and photojournalists, I have watched how Maj Gen Guenter Werner, a graduate of the General Staff Academy of the USSR Armed Forces, as well as other generals and officers, have reported the situation to the defense minister. At the same time, they submitted deployment proposals for the continuation of combat operations against a strong grouping of hostile forces. A glance at the maps in front of us clearly shows the complicated situation which has arisen, the mastering of which will demand from all participants high military skill in the hours and days to come.

I have learned from the report as presented that the supposed enemy has brought up fresh forces. The resulting dynamic development in the situation makes great physical and psychological demands upon all the staff and troops of the National People's Army. Army General Hoffmann confirmed in Russian--this being the command language of the Warsaw Pact defense organization--the proposals submitted and issued the necessary instructions.

As in the past days of the Soyuz-81 exercise, one is impressed during the final briefing, which we are witnessing here at this moment again, by the well coordinated activity of the generals and staff officers in conducting complicated activities in closest cooperation with the Soviet Army, the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army.

The past few hours in particular demonstrated that the demands of the SED Central Committee and of its General Secretary Erich Honecker, to be constantly prepared for any sudden changes in the international situation and to guarantee at all times secure military protection for socialist achievements, have been properly understood.

Today, here in our army command post, one can draw the conclusion that the commands and staffs of the workers' and peasants' army of the GDR have mastered their assignment and have reacted to the new situation. What impresses me is that all the situation reports and decisions have reflected the fact that the generals and officers of the GDR National People's Army know how to creatively apply the combat experiences of the Armed Forces of the USSR in leading the troops of our country. [end recording]

Successful Training

LD260922 East Berlin ADN in English 1902 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN)--High military and political demands on soldiers and officers characterized Wednesday's operations within the "Soyuz-81" command staff exercise of the Warsaw Treaty on the territories of Poland, the German Democratic Republic, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

ADN's special correspondent Peter Heinze says that the exercise shows the participant's identical views on conducting modern combat, the increased training level of the commanders and staffs and the ability of the soldiers to carry out the decisions of the military leadership energetically and precisely.

The soldiers of the fraternally linked people's armies showed their readiness and capability to give a crushing rebuff to all enemies of socialism.

The characteristic feature of the exercises is the extremely close cooperation and well coordinated acting of the staffs of the GDR's National People's Army, the Soviet Army, the Polish Army and the Czechoslovak People's Army. By their vigorous engagement in the operations the soldiers of the GDR showed that they have understood the demand of the SED Central Committee and its general secretary Erich Honecker that they be permanently prepared for sudden changes in the international situation and for ensuring reliably the military staffs of the workers' and farmers' army of the GDR mastered their combat order and responded to the conditions of the new situation.

The exercise has also demonstrated that the generals and officers of the GDR Army are familiar with the latest results of the Soviet military science and, in commanding their troops, are able to make best use of the abundant combat experience of the Soviet Armed Forces.

Competent Reservists

LD251228 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The military exercises of the fraternal armies, codenamed Soyuz-81, are continuing. Here is the next report from the exercises by our correspondent:

[Begin recording] At the beginning I accompanied infantry vehicles and tanks in battle combat; later I observed airborne assault troops. They were called up from reserve for these very exercises. They told me their ambition is to carry out all tasks as well as possible. They wanted on the one hand to test whether they could still equal their younger colleagues; on the other hand, they wanted to impress the younger ones. The old guard showed what they could do, although some of them flew in a helicopter for the first time in their lives; having jumped out of the helicopter they attacked with the same spirit and with such skill as if they were attacking a real enemy. They showed much courage and decisiveness in breaking through opposition. After finishing the training they will go back to their workplaces and back on the farm. But in the meantime, here, they have proved that they are magnificently trained defenders of their country. We can always count on them, on their abilities, on the habits acquired in the army. They will not let us down. Observing them in action, I wondered at their self-denial: How much more effort they had to put in than national servicemen--more, because they lack daily training in physical effort and they are, well, a bit past it; they are a bit rotund yet even so, that's just it; even so they didn't let us down. [end recording]

Eyewitness Report

LD252006 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The joint exercises of the staff commander of the allied armies and fleets with selected forces, codenamed Soyuz-81 continues. In charge is commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact countries, Marshal of the Soviet Union Viktor Kulikov. The exercises are being held on the territories of Poland, the GDR, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia. Here is another report from our special correspondent:

[Begin recording] Major Marek Matysek speaking from the training ground. In this area, ground operations are covered by air support. A short while ago, the latest types of aircraft flew past on their way to destroy the enemy in the foreground. [sound of firing] And another squadron of our bombers are neutralizing the firing positions of the enemy. One a bit further, the second one very low. Nothing but columns of fire, dust and smoke rise into the air. This is the sign of the air action.

And here in defense, tanks, armored transporters and infantry combat cars are firing. This is happening about 1-2 km in front of our position; therefore the sound of explosions is not so strong or so sharp. [sound of firing] The air raids are carried out in waves of compact formation. To enable the mechanized troops, the armored troops, to leave their cover and move forward to attack it is first necessary to neutralize everything in the foreground on the side of the blues--on the side of enemy troops. [sound of firing]

More groups of bombers. Here on the training ground, on the vast exercise field, the skill of the soldiers' trade is being put to a test. These skills were mastered in barracks, on the barrack squares; today they use them in practical action on the training ground. Until now they have been cooperating, paying mutual visits, sharing experiences gained in barracks and today they are together in action. [sound of firing]

Yet another massed air raid of enemy bombers. So, the enemy is not giving in either. It is necessary to operate under cover and to operate well. At this moment it is getting rather dark. The training ground is covered with smoke. The missiles dropped by the enemy planes explode. In short, the soldiers of both sides refuse to give in. Now, the next group of enemy planes. There is, of course, cooperation. These aircraft are specially marked, specially painted so that one can tell them apart. [words indistinct] [sound of firing]

Quadruple antiaircraft guns. I am looking in front of me. This hurricane of fire comes from four barrels right in front of me. And now, from the right the helicopters arrive. They too will combat the enemy with fire. They fly very low, very low so as to be visible as little as possible. And below, tanks--the most up-to-date ones. The turrets closed. All under cover. [sound of firing]

The characteristic roar and rattle of caterpillar tracks. Now the battle is in full swing. The tankmen will show their skill in fighting on open ground. And again very low, helicopters--bombing helicopters. Various types of aircraft, various types of helicopters and various types of mechanized and armored vehicles. [sound of firing] And again, helicopters sweep low over the firing positions of the enemy.

The enemy starts to withdraw. The firing gets more and more distant from us. This is proof that the enemy is being ousted from his positions. [sound of firing]

ALBANIA DENOUNCES MANEUVERS AS 'SABER RATTLING'

AU251005 Tirana ATA in English 0910 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Maneuvers of the Warsaw Treaty Continue in the Polish Territory"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Mar (ATA)--It is reported that the "Soyuz-81" joint maneuvers of the troops of the Warsaw Treaty, being conducted in the territory of Poland, will last for several days more than envisaged.

The Polish news agency, PAP, as well as the ADN agency of East Germany informed that the maneuvers have been concentrated on the territory of Poland. These reports, which are quite contrary with those announced at the beginning of maneuvers, which said that they were being conducted at the same time in the four participant countries, very clearly show that the maneuvers are a new saber rattling for Poland.

PAP agency reports that the Soviet naval forces backed up by infantry undertook landing operations on the Polish seashore. Large-scale military operations where the Soviet troops are predominant, were conducted in the region of Warsaw, in Silesia and in other regions.

The prolongation of the time limit of "Soyuz-81" maneuvers and of all the recent developments clearly show that the Soviet social-imperialists want to preserve their domination in their spheres of influence through an iron fist. At the same time, the maneuvers are an expression of the military rivalry and confrontation between the Soviet social-imperialists and U.S. imperialists in Europe.

GREEK HOLIDAY NOTED, CLOSE TIES DESIRED

Lleshi Greetings Message

AU251000 Tirana ATA in English 0905 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Message of Greetings"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 25 Mar (ATA)--Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has sent the following message to Konstandinos Karamanlis, president of the Greek Republic:

On the occasion of the celebration of independence of Greece, it is a pleasure for me to convey to you, on behalf of the Albanian people, the Presidium of the People's Assembly and in my own name, my greetings and best wishes for the happiness of the Greek people and your own.

I wish that the friendly relations between our two neighbouring countries develop also in the future.

ZERI I POPULLIT on Solidarity

AU250958 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 0700 GMT 25 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] In addition to news items on world events, articles are also published in the daily press on the occasion of the 160th anniversary of the proclamation of Greece's independence, which are devoted to this memorable event in the history of the Greek people.

History testifies that the Albanian and Greek people, being inhabitants of neighboring countries, states the article published in ZERI I POPULLIT, have supported each other and have shed their blood jointly for their freedom and national independence against common enemies. Our people supported the Greek people in their just struggle to gain independence. The Albanian people have nurtured and continue to nurture sincere feelings of friendship for the Greek people and they have expressed and continue to express their desire for the development of their friendship and mutual relations. The development and strengthening of this friendship and of mutual relations is in the interests of both neighboring people and, simultaneously, also in the interest of the cause of preserving peace and security in the Balkan Peninsula. Only the common enemies of our two peoples and of the other freedom-loving peoples of the Balkans, continues the article, do not desire and do not like the development of good relations between the neighboring Albanian and Greek peoples.

The development of events indicates that the imperialist superpowers, in their bitter rivalry for expansion and hegemony, are also carrying out dangerous activity in the Balkans, are trying to intimidate the peoples of the Balkans through blackmail and threats of aggression and to incite quarrels and disagreements among Balkan countries. In the face of this situation, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania adheres to the opinion that the interests of the Balkan peoples for peace and real security in this area require that the Balkan peoples should not involve themselves in the dangerous intrigues and plans of the imperialist superpowers, that they should always be vigilant and oppose such plans and intrigues.

The Greek people and other peoples of the Balkans know very well that no evil has ever come to them, nor could it ever come to them, from the Albanian people and from the territory of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

On the occasion of the national holiday of Greece, the article concludes, the Albanian people convey warm greetings to the people of Greece and wish them successes in preserving and strengthening the national independence of their country, as well as prosperity and progress. The Albanian people express at the same time their desire that the relations of good neighborliness between our two countries and people may develop further in the future.

SPANISH MARXIST-LENINIST DELEGATION VISIT

AU242034 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] At the invitation of the AWP Central Committee, a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist made up of Central Committee Secretariat members (Raoul Marco and Elena Odina), and Executive Committee member (Paulo Majoran), recently visited our country. Ramiz Alia, Politburo member and AWP Central Committee secretary, received the Spanish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist delegation. He had talks with the delegation which passed in a cordial and brotherly atmosphere. Taking part in these talks were Behar Shtylla, AWP Central Committee member, and Agim Popa, director of the AWP Central Committee Foreign Directorate. During its stay in our country the delegation visited and met with various party cadres and workers in Tirana and other districts. The Spanish Communist Party Marxist-Leninist has left our country.

HOXHA ATTENDS SONG FESTIVAL IN VLORE DISTRICT

AU252052 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Summary] "Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee, who was in Vlore, attended the opening night of the district's 15th Pioneer and Heroes Song Festival which was held in the 7 November Theater in Vlore city on 24 March." A group of Pioneers welcomed our beloved leader with bouquets of flowers as he entered the theater. The spectators, workers, representatives of mass organizations, culture and art workers, soldiers, parents and children applauded Enver Hoxha's entrance. "He was accompanied by Sulejman Baholli, first secretary of the Vlore District AWP committee, Axhem Gjoni, chairman of the Vlore District People's Council Executive Committee, and other directing state and party cadres in the district.

At the end of the performance, the enthusiasm became even greater as the stage filled with children, participants in the festival, while Comrade Enver went among them and shook hands with them. The spectators applauded as Enver Hoxha left the hall.

PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY JUDICIARY COMMISSION MEETS

AU232010 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] The Judiciary Commission of the People's Assembly convened to discuss bills which will be presented to the People's Assembly in the upcoming session. The Commission defined its own tasks in connection with presenting these bills.

BRIEFS

EDITOR'S VISIT TO KOSOVO--Tirana, 16 Mar (ATA)--At the invitation of the editorial board of the newspaper "SHKENDIA", the editor-in-chief of the newspaper "MESUESI", Thoma Qendro, who will attend the celebration of the 10th anniversary of the newspaper "SHKENDIA" left for Kosova. [Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 16 Mar 81 AU]

BTA CORRESPONDENT COMMENTS ON SITUATION IN POLAND

AU251116 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1000 GMT 25 Mar 81

[BTA correspondent Kiril Iliev report--From Warsaw--recorded]

[Text] The extremely rightist and antisocial elements prevailed at the most recent meeting of the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity trade union. It was decided at the meeting to announce a 4-hour warning strike for 27 March, and a general strike throughout the country for 31 March.

The antisocial forces are using the incident in Bydgoszcz in order to develop an unprecedented campaign against the party, the government and especially against the militia and state security organs.

Today at noon talks between the specially created committee of the Council of Ministers and representatives of the Solidarity trade union will begin in Warsaw. What can one expect from these talks when in its decision, the Solidarity trade union does not allow any compromise? It demands that all its claims are fulfilled and if not there will be a general strike.

The antisocialist elements in the leadership of the Solidarity trade union are using the incident in Bydgoszcz in order to confront the country with catastrophe and self-destruction.

In these dramatic days for Poland, all realistically thinking social forces of the country are appealing for prudence in order to avoid a confrontation whose consequences are hard to envisage.

BCP DAILY ACCUSES U.S. OF PROMOTING TERRORISM

AU241743 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Valeri Natan commentary: "Criminal Conspiracy"]

[Text] Once again the ghost of terrorism is disturbing the minds of the new masters at the White House. However, it is obvious that these gentlemen are somewhat confusing the issues. On the one hand, they are allegedly opposing terrorism; on the other hand, they are receiving people in Washington who are notorious for their reactionary and terrorist actions, and are even conspiring with them. After the visit of a delegation of "South African senior officers," Dirk Mudge, the leader of the puppet regime in Namibia, who for a long time has been a member of the "Broderbond" secret fascist organization, visited the United States. The next visitor will be Jonas Savimbi, the chief of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], the Angolan dissident group, who will certainly be greatly satisfied at the Reagan administration's decision to abolish the ban on assistance to mercenary groups in Angola.

This assistance was banned in 1976, after the scandalous unmasking of the activities in Africa, but the prohibition had always been avoided through so-called "mediators." It is known that the UNITA leader himself is a hired CIA agent, and that the organization itself can exist only thanks to the generous assistance of the United States, China and South Africa. This organization was created to wage a terrorist struggle against the national liberation movements in the southern part of Africa. The U.S. administration is now trying to legalize direct assistance to the Jonas Savimbi gangs, who, with the African mercenaries, are engaged in diversionist and terrorist actions against people's Angola. These actions have recently assumed rather menacing proportions. Supporting the struggle against the national liberation movements, which are being called "manifestations of international terrorism," the ruling circles in the United States are engaged in criminal conspiracy with the most reactionary regimes and counter-revolutionary groups, and are not even trying to cover up these relations.

At the present moment the CIA, "stimulated" by the presidential decisions to reform the "code of behavior" of the U.S. intelligence services, is expanding a vast campaign for recruiting mercenaries in the United States and other capitalist countries. The recently unmasked espionage center in Mozambique, which throughout many years served as headquarters for terrorist and subversive actions against the independent countries in that area, shows how the CIA is actually waging its struggle against "international terrorism." The new initiatives of the White House and the hospitality accorded to the racists and their mercenary "proteges" show that a dangerous, new terrorist conspiracy is being prepared against the legitimate, sovereign rights of the African peoples.

PAPER CRITICIZES U.S. ANTI-SOVIET 'PROPAGANDA'

AU241750 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 22 Mar 81 p 3

[Kostadin Filipov article: "...It Should Have Been Invented"]

[Excerpts] The case of the Pakistani aircraft hijacked on 2 March 1981 is closed. The persons who forced the aircraft to deviate from its scheduled flight have surrendered to the Syrian authorities. There is a well-known saying: "If it were not true, it should have been invented." From this point of view the Kabul airport incident was used by Washington as an argument to give substance to the slanders that the USSR allegedly supports international terrorism. Under "supporting international terrorism" they mean the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union for the struggle of the national liberation movement. Of course, there is hardly any sober-thinking journalist or politician who would assert that a direct link exists between the incident of the Pakistani aircraft and the policy followed by the USSR on the international scene. In this respect the point of view and stand of the Soviet Union has been very definitely explained and confirmed on several occasions.

Nevertheless, it seems that these realistic political facts are not to the liking of those who are interested in propaganda noise and groundless accusations. Following the proverb: "passing the buck" the United States and some of its allies are trying to fan the slanderous campaign against the Soviet Union and its principled, peace-loving foreign political strategy. All this sounds even more strange against the background of the calm, sober, constructive and peace-loving voice which was heard from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress.

Slanders have never been an effective weapon in politics, the sooner this is understood and the sooner certain people accept this, the better it is for them and for their relations with entire the world....

TRADE MINISTER MEETS WITH SOVIET COUNTERPART

AU241858 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Today Nikolay Patolichev, Soviet minister of foreign trade, met Khristo Khristov, Bulgarian minister of foreign trade. The development of trade and economic relations between the two countries was discussed.

DATA ON NUCLEAR COOPERATION WITH USSR PUBLISHED

AU241144 Sofia BTA in English 0830 GMT 24 Mar 81

["90 Projects Built With Soviet Aid"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 24 Mar (BTA)--In the 1976-1980 seventh 5-year period more than 90 industrial projects and installations were built and put into operation in Bulgaria with technical assistance from the Soviet Union.

In the sphere of power generation these are: The third block of the "Kozloduy" atomic powerplant with a capacity of 440 mgw, the extension to the "Varna" thermoelectric plant with a capacity of 630 mgw, three blocks in "Maritsa-east-3" thermoelectric plant with a total capacity of 630 mgw. In one 5-year period alone, this country's power capacity has risen by 1700 mgw.

Among the projects of the chemical industry are the new soda ash plant in the town of Devnya with a capacity of 1200 thousand tons a year. The cement works in the town of Devnya with a capacity of 1200 thousand tons a year became operational as well as six house-building works, a forgery-press plant in the town of Stara Zagora, etc.

In the 1981-1985 eighth 5-year period power generation in the country will continue to develop with Soviet technical assistance through the construction of new plants and the reconstruction and updating of the existing ones. A number of enterprises of the ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, the chemical industry, transport and other industries will be built and put into operation.

This year a number of projects of major significance for the Bulgarian economy will be launched--the fourth block in the "Kozloduy" atomic power plant, the fourth block in the "Maritsa-east-3" thermoelectric plant, the catalytic cracking complex in the petro-chemical works near Burgas, etc.

SAKAREV MEETS WITH ROMANIAN BUILDING MINISTERS

AU201948 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 20 Mar 81

[Text] Ivan Sakarev, minister of building and building materials, and Dimitru Popa, minister of industrial construction, held a meeting in Ruse today, during which they briefed each other on the most important tasks which the two ministries are coping with. They discussed measures to establish direct contacts in the building sector of both countries and for mutual exchange of technical information, materials, equipment and machinery. The two ministers visited industrial building projects.

MOZAMBIQUE SECURITY MINISTRY DELEGATION DEPARTS

AU211911 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 21 Mar 81

[Text] Sofia, 21 Mar (BTA)--A delegation of the Ministry of Security of the People's Republic of Mozambique, led by Jacinto Veloso, member of the Standing Political Commission of the CC of Frelimo Party and minister for security of Mozambique, paid a friendly visit here at the invitation of the Bulgarian minister of internal affairs, Mr Dimitur Stoyanov.

The delegation left the country today.

ZHIVKOV, OTHER LEADERS ATTEND CONCERT IN SOFIA

AU232100 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 23 Mar 81

[Text] A festive concert was held at the Sofia "Sulsa I Smyakh" theater in Sofia, devoted to the 12th BCP Congress. The concert was attended by Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council, as well as Comrades Aleksandur Lilov and Petur Mladenov. The concert was produced by Viktor Markov and directed by Ivan Yordanov. Several of Bulgaria's most outstanding drama performers participated in the program.

ZHIVKOV, TODOROV GREET BANGLADESH COUNTERPARTS

AU252023 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The State Council Chairman Todor Zhivkov has sent a telegram to Maj Gen Ziaur Rahman, president of Bangladesh, on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the proclamation of that country's independence.

The telegram expresses best wishes for the progress and well-being of the people of Bangladesh and emphasizes the confidence that Bulgaria, which was one of the first states to recognize the newly established People's Republic of Bangladesh, will continue to develop relations of mutual profitability and favorable cooperation between the two countries for the prosperity of our peoples as well as in the interest of peace and international understanding. Council of Ministers Chairman Stanko Todorov has cabled Shah Azizur Rahman, prime minister of Bangladesh, on the same occasion.

ZHIVKOV CONGRATULATES AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE

AU251435 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 23 Mar 81 p 1

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, has sent the following greetings telegram to the participants in the 13th session of the Afro-Asian peoples Solidarity organization [AAPSO]:

Esteemed Mr Chairman,
Esteemed delegates,

I am happy to greet the participants in the 13th session of the AAPSO Council, which is taking place in the capital of Democratic and People's Yemen, on behalf of the Bulgarian people, the BCP Central Committee and on my own behalf.

The AAPSO sessions have always attracted the attention of the Bulgarian public as forums at which the vitally important problems of our time are being discussed and which have always contributed to the intensification of solidarity with the peoples of Asia and Africa, who are fighting against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism for their national and social liberation.

The 13th AAPSO session in Aden is being held at a moment that worldwide imperialism, and above all American imperialism, are trying to foil the international detente which has been achieved with so many efforts, and to bring back the days of "cold war" to this world. In their striving to stop the objective progress of history, to suppress the struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America for freedom, independence and social progress, the forces of imperialism and reaction--supported by the Chinese hegemonists--are intensifying tension in various parts of the globe. Wide areas are being declared as spheres "of vital interests" and new military bases, as well as "rapid interference" [namesa] forces are being created. The fighters for national liberation are being called "international terrorists."

We resolutely oppose this policy which is dangerous for peace and for the people's freedom. In the era of missiles and nuclear weapons there is no other sensible alternative to peaceful coexistence. That is why the Bulgarian people most resolutely support the comprehensive proposals submitted by L.I. Brezhnev from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress on the consolidation of the peoples' peace and security. Loyal to its international duty, the People's Republic of Bulgaria will continue to give support to the just and legitimate struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

Permit me to express my confidence that the decisions of the present AAPSO session will contribute to the cohesion of progressive and democratic forces in their struggle against imperialism, colonialism, and neocolonialism, against racism and apartheid, for peace and social progress throughout the world.

BTA REPORTS ON FILIPOV ARTICLE IN NOVO VREME

AU251915 Sofia BTA in English 1312 GMT 25 Mar 81

["G. Filipov on BCP Economic Policy"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 25 Mar (BTA)--Mr Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, underlined in the latest issue of the NOVO VREME magazine that the economic policy adopted by the party at the April plenum in 1956 is a policy of creative Marxism-Leninism, of large-scale action and revolutionary reorganizations.

It has [word indistinct] the observance of the principal laws of economic construction of the new society and irreconcilability to deviations from Leninist principles of socialist management. Pointing out that the April line is a doing of the collective thinking, will and activities of whole party and the efforts of the whole nation, the author stresses the personal contribution of Mr Todor Zhivkov to its forming and translation in life.

"The April course has restored, developed creatively and enriched the Marxist-Leninist class and party political approach to the management of economic development of the new society," stressed the author.

Mr Filipov pointed out that since the April plenum a policy of development of the production forces has been unswervingly followed which meets the requirements of one of the principal laws of the socialist revolution--the creation of a qualitatively new material and technological base through permanent industrialization of national economy. This policy, the author went on to say further, has found expression above all in the powerful advancement of heavy industry as a foundation of the comprehensive building of the whole national economy. A strategical trend in the development of heavy engineering was the advancement of mechanical engineering, power generation, metallurgy and chemistry.

"Along with the growth of heavy engineering, the branch industries turning out consumer goods and in charge of communal services are increasing quantitatively and are being qualitatively improved. A possibility has been created to solve successfully the bilateral task of constructing in unison the new material and technological base and, on its basis, of meeting simultaneously the steadily growing material and cultural requirements of the working people," Mr Filipov noted further.

He pointed out in his article that a characteristic feature of industrialization is its fulfilment under the conditions of international and, above all, of socialist division of labor. Relying on the friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, on the integration with the other fraternal CMEA member-states, wrote Mr Filipov, and on the advantages of the international division of labor, Bulgaria has unfolded on a wide-scale front the process of specialization and industrial joint production, of concentration of [word indistinct] production in compliance with the concrete conditions of development.

The author underlined that, thanks to the [words indistinct] of the party, Bulgaria has become a country of a powerful economic potential and with a permanently improving structure of public production with steady development rates, a country with steadily rising public labor effectivity and increasingly improving effectivity and quality of the national economic complex.

Analyzing the April course in the agrarian policy of the party, Mr Filipov pointed out that it was not merely a restoring or (?an enrichment) of the line of Georgi Dimitrov but a qualitatively new strategy of the BCP under the conditions of victory of socialism. This is a policy of accelerated development of the material and technological base of the national agriculture along the road of its industrialization, a course of deepening the processes of specialization and concentration, of collectivization of work and production, of the improvement of management of the agrarian branch.

"Bulgaria was the first country after the Soviet Union which reorganized the agriculture along socialist lines. As a result of the unyielding and consistent translation in life of the April agrarian policy the Bulgarian agriculture rose to one of the foremost places in the world with regard to the degree of concentration, specialization and intensification and the level of its material and technological base. In character the national agricultural production is increasingly coming closer to industrial production and turning into one of its varieties," noted Mr Filipov further.

The author pointed out that the standard of living has become a global criterion of the effectivity of public production.

NON-PARTY WORKER WRITES TO RABOTNICHESKO DELO

AU231323 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 20 March on page 3 carries a 3,000-word letter by Mincho Tanev, a 41-year old worker from Varna City, entitled "I, a Non-Party Communist in a Frank Talk With the Party." The letter begins with biographic information provided by Tanev, then includes a description of the lack of enthusiasm among his fellow-workers at an (unnamed) Varna industrial plant, who are described as "non-party members." Then follows a description of the arrival of the first party member to join his brigade:

"A young man, who, to this day was the only party member of the brigade, joined us. He was smart, capable, and one could trust him with any work. However, from the very beginning, the colleague began to pursue the easy life. The brigade is a big one. The brigade foreman is a nice fellow and does not quarrel as the previous one did. The rank [of the new party-member worker] is rather high and thus the salary too, so what is the big deal? He does not care that the plan implementation is in danger and that there is not enough production. His parents and his wife's parents are helping him..."

Tanev describes several cases in which the party-member worker had lied and left work to attend various social affairs. Subsequently, Tanev, who is the brigade foreman, decided to call a brigade meeting before the beginning of the morning shift. "Coincidentally, the plant director and the party secretary noticed that the brigade was holding a meeting at the club and joined it." At the meeting Tanev described the situation stressing that "despite the fact that there is no war now, we have another front, a working front and, taking into consideration the specific characteristics of our production, if it had behaved in this manner in a war situation, it would have been a clear defection."

Describing the reaction of the party secretary, who attended the meeting, Tanev says, "I did not like the fact that the party secretary said that I am forbidden to deal with party members--that I do not have the right to do so and that the party would ask this man to explain the situation. This man [the party secretary] broke something inside me. He repulsed me as if with a fist, defending the authority of the party member." Tanev asks "What kind of party member is this? How can one rely on him?" Describing further the situation in his plant, Tanev says "there are accidents at work" mostly because the workers do not observe the safety regulations and means, but the lack of disciplined workers is related to the lack of active leaders.

Admitting that the party cannot do everything at the same time Tanev warns: "We must be on guard, because in moments of testing, one listens unwillingly to the thin voice of the enemy as one unwillingly inhales somebody's perfume in a full bus without knowing whether it comes from a clean or a dirty body! Then one can leave on the 'battlefield' his faith, confidence and citizen's duty!"

Describing more irregularity of work, the apathy of the workers and even his own (sometimes) apathetic attitude when realizing that there is no change, Tanev concludes, "If the party continues to maintain contact with us, regardless of whether we are party members or not and if we care for the well-being of our people and all peoples, you can be sure, party, that things will be corrected!"

PREPARATIONS FOR 16TH CPCZ CONGRESS CONTINUE

Husak, Secretaries Meet

LD252340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Gustav Husak, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, a national meeting with leading secretaries of regional committees and city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava took place in Prague today.

Members and candidate members of the Presidium, members of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Control and Auditing Commission took part in the meeting. The meeting dealt with topical issues of party work after the regional party conferences and in the final stage of the preparation of the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Central Committee Meets 26 Mar

LD260928 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0830 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The 19th session of the CPCZ Central Committee began this morning in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle. The session will discuss the Central Committee draft documents for the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Czech National Council 1 Apr

LD252320 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2250 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] In accordance with article 104 of the constitutional law on the Czechoslovak Federation, the Czech National Council has decided to convene for its spring session. The session will begin on 1 April this year.

POLISH SOLIDARITY 'EXACERBATES' SITUATION

Aggravation of Tension

AU251122 Prague PRACE in Czech 24 Mar 81 p 2

[CTK Warsaw Dispatch: "Demands Exacerbate the Situation; The Ultimatum--Like Approach of the Leadership of So-Called Solidarity"]

[Text] Warsaw (CTK)--In a characteristic manner, the leadership of the so-called "Solidarity" has reacted to the Sunday appeal of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo for prudence and responsibility. In Bydgoszcz, the National Consultative Commission of Walesa's trade unions convened yesterday for an extraordinary session to fix the dates of strike actions in case the government did not accept "Solidarity's" demands during the Wednesday deliberations with "Solidarity's" representatives. The commission's deliberations were chaired by L. Walesa personally, and were also attended by J. Kuron, prominent representative of the Polish anti-Soviet forces.

The demands of "Solidarity's" committees in Bydgoszcz, in Jastrzebie and in Mazowsze, which on Wednesday will be submitted to the government representatives of the Polish People's Republic [PPR], were published yesterday in Bydgoszcz. These demands mostly have a political character and their enforcement cannot contribute to calming down the situation in Poland, but, on the contrary, can contribute to exacerbating it further. Yesterday's atmosphere in Bydgoszcz also proves that "Solidarity" is pursuing that goal in particular. Although there is relative calm in the city and the industrial enterprises are working normally, tension is being evoked by the demagogic slogans and provocative appeals of the representatives of so-called "Farmers' Solidarity" that resound from loudspeakers and appear on banners hung on public buildings.

At its session yesterday in Warsaw the Presidium of the PPR's National Unity Front adopted a stand on the present complicated situation in the country.

The declaration approved at the session states, among other things, that a dangerous and dramatic aggravation of tension has taken place in the country in the last few days. Further conflicts are disrupting social and economic life, making it impossible to jointly undertake steps without which the country will not get out of the crisis, and undermining trust toward Poland in international relations.

All the social forces rallied in the National Unity Front have supported the program of General W. Jaruzelski's government, the fulfillment of which is the common duty of all citizens. Nobody must disrupt the atmosphere of the dialogue; we all must follow the conviction that the interests of our country have priority over all and any other interests, ambitions and grudges. There is no other way than the way of socialist renewal, dialogue and agreement, the declaration of the Polish National Unity Front states.

'Provocative Statements'

AU251248 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 81 p 7

[P. Minarik Bydgoszcz dispatch: "Provocations and Threats Are the Order of the Day; The Situation in Poland Continues To Be Tense"]

[Text] A session of "Solidarity's" National Consultative Commission opened Monday evening in the railroad repair works club in Bydgoszcz. The session followed talks between Polish Deputy Premier M. Rakowski and the chairman of the so-called Solidarity L. Walesa, which were held in Warsaw on Sunday and are to continue on Wednesday.

The situation in Bydgoszcz and in the country as a whole continues to be tense. Only a few meters from the enterprise club is the building of the United Peasants' Party voivodship committee that is being occupied by people from "Solidarity." Through loudspeakers they are spreading provocative statements and demands from the occupied building. They demand, for instance, immediate registration of the so-called Rural Solidarity and the punishment of the public security corps for the alleged injury of Jan Rulewski, a leader of the Bydgoszcz "Solidarity." But even here, in the very center of tension, one can hear voices to the effect that Rulewski was not injured by the public security corps but that he himself had others injure him to gain popularity. Such a possibility is also attested to by the photographs of the injured man that are posted in Bydgoszcz and in other Polish cities. Attached to the photographs are provocative statements and slogans designed to evoke a new wave of emotion among the people. According to information obtained from "Solidarity" sources, the session of the National Consultative Commission in Bydgoszcz is to deal, apart from other issues, with three points which the Polish Government submitted to "Solidarity" in Warsaw on Sunday and the fulfillment of which it demands. They are as follows:

1--Create conditions for a normal assessment of the events in Bydgoszcz by a government commission;

2--The need, in connection with the deteriorating economic situation, to discontinue all occupational strikes, to establish conditions for a good course of spring agricultural work, to increase production for export to be able to increase imports and to abandon new demands for increasing wages and signing social agreements because such steps have a great impact on the growing inflation; and

3--To put an end to attacks and pressure on leading representatives.

According to T. Jurczik, a "Solidarity" representative, Polish Deputy Premier M. Rakowski declared at the close of talks with L. Walesa that should the situation in the country deteriorate, it will not be possible to avoid bloodshed. The "Solidarity" session that was to begin at 1600 began at 1730 after KOR leader Jacek Kuron arrived in Bydgoszcz. The session in Bydgoszcz was held behind closed doors. The journalists who came to attend it followed its course from an adjoining room, over loudspeakers.

However, people from "Solidarity" relayed only those parts of the talks that suited them, for instance those in which they threatened representatives of the voivodship and public security corps. While the journalists were sealed off from the session they were able to read various "Solidarity" bulletins. One of them, for instance, states that the Jastrzebie "Solidarity" demands new elections to the Sejm and to national councils.

Walesa Paid for Subversion

AU251230 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 81 p 7

[Zdenek Porybny commentary in the "A Foreign Policy Note" column: "A Price for Subversion"]

[Text] Walesa's trade unions have received another contribution to their treasury from the West. The Swedish newspaper ARBETET has granted their boss Lech Walesa 50,000 Swedish kronor for his activity "for social justice and peace." Walesa accepted the Swedish money with pleasure, saying that he will use it for his organization's needs.

It was not the first time that the so-called Solidarity received a large financial sum from a Western country. During the August strikes the delegation members of a French anticommunist trade union organization were bragging of having brought to Poland "a suitcase full of francs." Then it was the American AFL-CIO trade union central's turn, which remitted to "Solidarity" almost \$200,000, coming mostly--according to American commentators--from CIA's secret funds. Now a Swedish periodical has taken the baton.

There are no doubts as to the use of the money. It will be used to strengthen the material base of the antisocialist propaganda being conducted by Walesa's trade unions, to undermine the Polish people's system, to threaten the most fundamental interests of the Polish workers class.

In a time when "Solidarity", through its provocations in Bydgoszcz, has caused a new political crisis and through its long-term activities poses a threat to the country, the Swedish newspaper--"Solidarity's" new patron--praises Walesa for displaying "courage and initiative." It admits thereby that what the West is paying Walesa for is in reality the subversion of socialist Poland.

'Psychological War'

LD251906 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Report by Frantisek Sojka, permanent correspondent in Warsaw--live or recorded]

[Text] The whole Polish public is waiting for the results of the negotiations between the Solidarity representatives and the government representatives, which should take place in Warsaw today.

Walesa's trade unions meanwhile are continuing a broad propagandistic campaign. They are spreading their demands through various printed material, and they are blaming the government in advance for the eventual failure of the deliberations. Solidarity is leading literally a psychological war under a demagogic slogan that once their extensive political demands are satisfied, nothing will stand in the way of the situation becoming calm again. In reality, the wave of tension has been increased by the decision to hold the coming strikes, by transferring the center of Solidarity to enterprises, and by the formation of the National Strike Committee [KKS].

The words of the PZPR Central Committee first secretary, Stanislaw Kania, at the congress of autonomous agricultural associations--who stressed, among other things, that an economic crisis is coinciding with a political crisis, and who pointed out that appeals for strikes are nothing other than a source for the creation of the danger of self-destruction--reveal the seriousness of the situation.

TRYBUNA LUDU today published the views of party organizations in several big factories. The members of the party are emphasizing the necessity for dealing with the whole, complicated current situation through negotiations, and point out the negative consequences of possible strikes.

WARSAW DAILY INTERVIEWS KAPEK ON COOPERATION

AU251305 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Mar 81 pp 1,2

[Joanna Mazurczyk and Leszek Wyrwicz interview with Antonin Kapek, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and leading secretary of the Prague city committee of the CPCZ: "Broad Prospects for Cooperation"--probably in Warsaw, date not given]

[Text] [question] What is your view of Warsaw-Prague cooperation?

[Answer] Our close cooperation has continued for many years now. We have cooperation among party bodies, various areas of the communal economy, social organizations, higher schools and factories. We have been able to achieve much, but we know that there is still much to achieve and that we have mutual obligations. Our cooperation can be more fruitful and advantageous. We seek to expand mutual contacts. There are many issues on which we can help each other. The most important issue to me--aside from current political issues--is concentrating our cooperation on economic problems and more fully using the experience and achievements of scientific-technical progress in order to accelerate our two countries' social progress. The present results of our cooperation and the talks I had in Warsaw with PZPR First Secretary Stanislaw Kania and with officials of the PZPR committee in Warsaw have confirmed the conviction that our cooperation is advantageous for the two sides and has great prospects.

[Question] Your visit is a working visit. What are its most important issues?

[Answer] We want to study Warsaw's experience in many spheres of political, economic and social life. We have had a number of interesting talks and meetings, including those in the main school of planning and statistics, which closely cooperates with the higher schools of economics in Prague. We have had talks with the Warsaw mayor and have met the activists of the passenger car factory, the party activists of the Praga-South City District, the employees of the Warsaw water works, the lecturers of the Warsaw Committee and with pupils from the Klement Gottwald Secondary School. We have had frank exchanges of views and have thus been able to study mutual problems more closely. Although our visit is not yet over, I can already assert that it will produce further results and that it is an embodiment of the decisions made during Gustav Husak's meeting with Stanislaw Kania.

[Question] The Warsaw and Prague industries are similar in structure. Do you see possibilities for further cooperation, especially specialization and cooperation among similar factories?

[Answer] It is a complicated problem. I have worked in the engineering industry for many years and I know that before closer cooperation and links become reality, it will be necessary to overcome many barriers and difficulties. But I also know that the issue is very important for implementing our economic plans, that such opportunities do exist and that they should be used. We have some achievements in that regard. For example, we are developing scientific-technical cooperation and exchanging practical knowledge of problems of our two capitals. I think that we should approach the subject in the same way as in the case of our cooperation with Moscow and Berlin. I think that we must exchange workers--entire shop crews and brigades. Let them work for a few weeks in similar factories, study their problems and their workers, exchange experience and look for opportunities for cooperation. I am convinced that mutual acquaintance will help us work out the best forms of cooperation in production specialization and in coproduction.

Experience shows that people get to know, trust and be friendly with each other when they work together.

[Question] Some days ago AFP reported from Prague that some workers in the Prague factories had refused to honor the Polish export tasks for fear that they would not be paid wages and bonuses because of Poland's fiscal difficulties. What can you say on that subject?

[Answer] Such figments of imagination are nothing new and nothing surprising. It is an old tale that our enemies seek to disrupt the socialist community and that in the present period they are especially trying to do that by undermining our mutual trust. We know very well that close economic cooperation among individual countries is one of the fundamental principles of our community. In Prague, which is responsible for 17 percent of our industrial production, many factories continue to implement export tasks, including those concerning Poland. I am able to state with full responsibility that those tasks are implemented on schedule and that workers receive the same wages as they do for export tasks concerning all other countries. Your workers are as industrious in their work for us. In Prague they are now building a second meat plant. We highly value their efforts.

[Question] The 16th CPCZ Congress begins its work in 2 weeks. How is the Prague party organization preparing for the congress?

[Answer] During the recent accountability and election campaign we evaluated the activity of the 140,000 members of the city organization in the past 3 years and we adopted new tasks. The most important of them in the coming years are efforts to better exploit science and modern production technology. We want to come to the congress with fully implemented production tasks for the first quarter, in keeping with assumed obligations. We want to welcome the congress delegates in the new Palace of Culture, which was erected with the help of the Prague inhabitants. We also want Prague to be clean and festive. We expect that the congress will make the necessary decisions with regard to solving the capital's most urgent problems. Some 132 delegates will represent the Prague party organization at the congress.

TRIBUNA NOTES PROBLEMS WITH ENTERPRISE VENTURES ABROAD

AU251340 Prague TRIBUNA No 10 in Czech 11 Mar 81 pp 12, 13

[Oldrich Svic article: "Less Work, More Money"]

[Excerpts] The work of our enterprises (not only construction enterprises) abroad is accompanied by some problems that ought to be rapidly resolved in the interest of improving the effectiveness of foreign trade.

Everywhere in the world completion deadlines are being fixed in contracts for complete industrial plants. If a supplier fails to observe the deadline he must pay a penalty amounting up to 50 percent of the value of the delivery. A number of countries are even offering tenders with literally murderous completion deadlines, in the hope that the supplier will not meet the deadline and the overall price of the delivery will thus be substantially reduced. The concept of fair play is gradually disappearing from the vocabulary of foreign trade. From that viewpoint let us look at the system of remunerating our assemblers, technicians and managers working abroad.

A worker taking part in an assembly project abroad receives per diem expenses in hard currency, while at home he receives part of his pay in korunas. In view of the cost-of-living indicators the per diem allowances received abroad are always higher than the part of the wages received in korunas, monetary incentives thus operate to increase the share of per diem allowances. That means, in essence, to extend the sojourn abroad and thus protract construction.

We enter the jungle of intrigues and snares prepared by businessmen with rules that are absolutely naive and unrealistic under existing conditions. It must be said for the sake of justice that most employees do not make illicit use of this system and that instances of a deliberate delay are rare. Nevertheless, there is not and cannot be any special interest in cutting short the deadlines because the sooner the project is completed, the sooner comes the departure home and the smaller is one's remuneration.

A socialist enterprise is not a charity institution. When directly confronted with a capitalist environment on capitalist markets, it must adjust the rules of the game to the circumstances. Otherwise it spends money that belongs to all of us.

We are not interested in merely undertaking ventures abroad. Our aim is to undertake ventures with a profit. Since we started building socialism, we have never been able to complain of lacking work at home. Therefore, should we incur losses from exporting labor in connection with exporting complete industrial plants, it would be better to do business at home.

It is becoming increasingly evident, especially regarding our relations with developing countries, that in future it will no longer be possible to build a plant, collect money, say thank you and goodbye. The developing countries expect the suppliers of complete industrial plants to ensure operation not only during the guaranty period, which can be relatively long, but to ensure service and optimal production even after its termination. Frequently they also demand cooperation in securing raw materials and in marketing the finished product. That entails joint capital interest and profit sharing but also--in the event of a failure--sharing losses. The developing countries prefer in this respect socialist companies, which they expect to be more reliable than their former capitalist partners.

In our country we frequently come across the view that we lack both people and experience to undertake this type of venture. It is true that the experience acquired heretofore is not too good. We have been working abroad for decades and often we have really had to pay dearly for the years of apprenticeship. However, that cannot be a reason to renounce this type of venture in foreign trade once and for all. Moreover, if socialist enterprises fail to aspire to the job the developing countries will have no choice but to again request the capitalist enterprises' cooperation. The linkage in that area between the economy and politics is more than evident.

As conditions change, tasks are also changing. Clinging to old--even though, possibly, well-tried forms--would be like being content with flint and kindling wood. That is why it should not be a problem to change a few decrees and regulations that no longer correspond to the new conditions, all the more so as even in the past they were far from perfect.

CPSL CONGRESS RESOLUTION ADOPTED ON 22 MAR

AU250951 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 81 p 4

[Resolution adopted by the 16th CPSL Congress in Bratislava on 22 March--capitalized passages published in letterspace type]

[Text] I. The CPSL Congress discussed the CPSL Central Committee's report on fulfilling the decree of the 15th CPCZ Congress and the CPSL Congress resolution, and on the party's further tasks in Slovakia, delivered by Comrade Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The congress states that the results achieved in Slovakia also demonstrate the correctness of the political line adopted by the 15th CPCZ Congress, and establish favorable conditions for society's all around development in the eighties.

The CPSL Congress convened in the year of the 60th anniversary of the party's foundation and prior to a most significant domestic-political event--the 16th CPCZ Congress.

The deliberations of the CPSL Congress were influenced by the 26th CPSU Congress, which not only took stock of the great successes of the party and the Soviet people, but also became a new and creative development of Leninism under current conditions. The results of the 26th CPSU Congress are a source of knowledge and inspiration for us, as well as the basic starting point in matters which we are jointly resolving or ensuring. We will not only consistently study the congress documents; we will also creatively utilize them in political, management and ideological work, in the interests of enhancing the effectiveness and quality of all our activity.

In the process of implementing the decree of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the party's position in society was strengthened and its unity and links with the people consolidated.

The party in Slovakia has been even more consolidated, both ideologically and organizationally. It enriched itself with the new experience acquired in developing political and working activity and in fulfilling the tasks of economic construction, social advance and culture.

The CPSL Congress highlights the purposeful, realistic and principled Leninist policy of the CPCZ Central Committee and its Presidium, and the personal contribution made by Comrade Gustav Husak, its general secretary.

Under the CPCZ Central Committee's leadership, we in Slovakia have also made marked progress in expanding the material-technical base of advanced socialism. The socialist social relations have continued to improve further. Progress was achieved in developing education, science, culture and in rearing the new man. The working people's living standards have grown, their living and social certainties consolidated, and the ties between the workers class and the cooperative farmers and intelligentsia deepened. Socialist democracy has developed, as has the working people's active participation in economy management and administration; the functions of the socialist state were perfected. In harmony with the Leninist nationality policy, we have progressed in developing and drawing closer together our nations and nationalities. The federal constitutional organization consolidates the unity of our nations and nationalities, intensifies the awareness of Czechoslovak statehood and enables a more rational utilization of resources for effectively developing the economy as a common whole.

The fact that the economy in Slovakia developed dynamically even under the more complicated conditions, that an upsurge was achieved on this basis in all spheres, and that the working people's social certainties were consolidated, is the result of the great self-denial of workers, farmers and intelligentsia members, of the fraternal assistance of the Czech workers class, of the utmost use of the potential of the unified Czechoslovak economy and of progress in exploiting the advantages of economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Structural changes were carried out in favor of those branches that are bearers of technical progress. Social labor productivity has grown, and progress has been achieved in pushing through the course of efficiency and quality--however, here the increase differed according to individual branches and national economy sectors. We did not succeed everywhere in fulfilling the targets set for decreasing the number of uncompleted building projects, in adhering to construction deadlines and in implementing scientific-technical advances more broadly.

The further strengthening of economic potential, the growth of the working people's qualifications, the increasingly effective stimulation of their initiative and the increasing efficiency of management have established prerequisites for a fuller utilization of Slovakia's natural and economic resources in the interests of enhancing the efficiency and effectiveness of the Czechoslovak economy.

Under the CPCZ Central Committee's leadership, the CPSL--as a vital component of the CPCZ--is responsibly implementing the CPCZ's general line. It is approaching the 16th CPCZ Congress both ideologically firm and organizationally coherent, and resolved to fulfill the tasks which the congress will set.

THE CPSL CONGRESS APPROVES:

1. The CPSL Central Committee's report on fulfilling the decree of the 15th CPCZ Congress, the resolution of the CPSL Congress and other party tasks in Slovakia.
2. The report on the activity of the CPSL's Central Control and Auditing Commission.

II. Following up the deliberations of the annual members meetings and the district and regional CPSL conferences, the CPSL congress fully supports THE DRAFT OF THE MAIN TRENDS OF THE CSSR'S ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT FOR THE YEARS 1981-85 AS THE FOUNDATION FOR WORKING OUT THE SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC [SSR].

It must be of vital interest for the workers, farmers and members of the intelligentsia in the sphere of material production and of the activities linked with it, to devote their strength, skill and resolve to enhancing its quality and effectiveness. In this sense we must set off a great offensive for achieving progress in the plants, in scientific, research and designing workplaces, in building sites and also in services.

The economy in Slovakia must be oriented toward making yet more efficient use of its natural and economic resources and toward stepping up its share in the statewide results, so that it contributes as much as possible toward the lasting and effective advance of the unified Czechoslovak economy.

It is imperative to orient the conceptual, organizational and management work in the party, state and economic bodies far more than heretofore toward the qualitative aspects of our society's development. Work on the Seventh 5-Year Plan must be directed toward comprehensively intensifying, and making speedier use of, the results of scientific, technical advance, and toward participating more actively in international socialist integration and cooperation.

In order to achieve the aims proposed in the Main Trends of the CSSR's Economic and Social Development for the Years 1981-85, and in keeping with the tasks to be adopted by the 16th CPCZ Congress, the CPSL Congress enjoins us to consistently accomplish the tasks contained in the congress report. It emphasizes the need to continue dynamically developing the SSR economy and to achieve a 17-19 percent increase of the social product, and an 18-20 percent increase of the national income, in the years of the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

INDUSTRY MUST CONTINUE TO BE THE DECISIVE BEARER OF THE DEVELOPMENT OF SOCIAL PRODUCTION. Industrial production must be increased 23-25 percent. In the branch structure it is essential to continue strengthening the position of engineering and electrotechnical industries, particularly of electronics, where the production volume must be raised ROUGHLY 50 PERCENT.

Within this framework, it is essential also to speed up the development of investment and consumer electronics; of microelectronics; of robots, manipulators, and machine tools; of molding, textile, construction and road-building machinery; of tractors and automobiles; and of equipment for the nuclear power industry and for the final assembly of production lines, especially hydraulics.

Furthermore, electronics must be oriented toward modernizing industry and other national economy branches, thus achieving high technical and economic parameters, a marked increase of labor productivity and a higher rate of creating national income.

POWER-GENERATING FACILITIES with 1500-megawatt outputs must be commissioned exclusively on the basis of nuclear and water power.

The construction of both underground reservoirs for natural gas and of the lignite-extracting facility in Gbely must be continued.

Intensive prospecting for new sites of ores, coal, crude oil, natural gas and thermal waters must continue. Prospecting must be ensured sufficiently in advance of extraction.

IN METALLURGY it is necessary to carry out campaigns aimed at making better use of metals, at reducing power consumption, at improving the quality of metallurgical materials and at processing the basic raw materials more effectively. The utilization [zhodnocovanie] of steel production must be raised at least 3.5 percent.

IN DEVELOPING THE CHEMICAL INDUSTRY essential measures must be taken to enhance the share of high-quality chemical production. Attention must be directed particularly toward products for the needs of electronics, pharmaceuticals, the consumer industry, and agriculture, and also toward new generations of chemical fibers. The more than 10 percent growth of chemical production must be ensured through better use of raw materials.

The rapid rate of development in branches based on the use of domestic raw materials must be maintained, particularly in THE TIMBER-PROCESSING INDUSTRY. Its production must be increased 30 percent, particularly by expanding the comprehensive processing of timber, including timber waste.

LIGHT INDUSTRY must ensure a faster development of the textile, clothing and glass industries. The variety and fashion standards of footwear must be enhanced.

In AGRICULTURE it is necessary to mobilize and make better use of Slovakia's production potential.

Priority development of plant production is to be regarded as the main component of developing the entire agricultural food complex.

By increasing the protection of the land and by further ameliorating it, particularly through significant expansion of irrigation and more efficient utilization of capital resources, an approximately 12-13 percent growth of agricultural production must be achieved. Following the example of ensuring grain production, progress must also be achieved in applying scientifically substantiated production systems in producing other crops, especially sugar beet, potatoes, oil plants, legumes and, generally, crops with high content of protein, as well as for producing fruits and other vegetables.

That is why it is necessary to mobilize more actively the domestic intensification resources, such as the progressive brands of seeds and seedlings, the increase of per-hectare fodder yields in all areas, particularly mountainous and submountainous, more effective livestock breeds, minimizing harvest losses, improving conservation and storage of fodder and rationalizing fodder consumption, especially grain fodder.

In view of the resources of domestic fodder the structure of animal production must be oriented toward preferentially developing cattle breeding and sheep raising. The pig and poultry breeding must be developed in accordance with grain fodder resources.

In a linkup with the resources of agricultural raw materials, food production in the Seventh 5-Year Plan is to be increased 13-14 percent. By intensifying integration relations, the coresponsibility of the food industry for the quality of raw materials must be enhanced and their more effective utilization ensured; expansion of the range of products, especially semifinished products, must be ensured.

In order to achieve these exacting objectives, in the Seventh 5-Year Plan we must equip agriculture with modern machinery, especially with high-performance tractors, modern attachments, vehicles, machinery necessary for fruit and vegetable growing. We must ensure machinery for growing and reaping fodder in not easily accessible places, machinery for stables and the necessary spare parts.

We must pay attention to and foster the development of hobby gardening, fruit-growing and small-scale production.

The main role of FOREST ECONOMY is to ensure the timber mass needs in accordance with the forests' production potential and further improve the production and material-technical base of the forest economy.

In WATER ECONOMY it is necessary to further increase the sources of quality potable and other-use water, improve the cleanliness of waters and protection against floods, and continue the construction of the water works on the Danube. It is necessary to improve the general state of capital construction in water-economy and ecological projects.

In CONSTRUCTION, in accordance with the needs of capital investment, it is necessary to increase the volume of construction work 2.5 percent annually, ensure its concentration on national economic priorities, concentrate on concluding vital projects and reduce the construction times.

IN THE PRODUCTION OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS it is necessary to put emphasis on better utilization of domestic raw materials, on production of qdh weight construction and on projects with better utility value and other features.

In TRANSPORTATION it is necessary to devote primary attention to expanding the material-technical base, to increase the capacity of the means of transportation with the Soviet Union by continuing the construction of the second main railroad line between the CSSR and the USSR and of important railroad junctions. In river transportation it is necessary to increase the volume of goods transportation, and in automobile transportation, to expand public transportation.

In COMMUNICATIONS it is necessary to expand and improve services, continue automating the intercity telephone network, extend the reception of the second television channel and improve radio reception.

It is necessary to continue the economic and social development of the SLOVAK CAPITAL BRATISLAVA, strengthen its industrial character, particularly by expanding engineering, and better resolve the development of transportation, civic and technical amenities as well as construction in the center of the city.

IN ALL BRANCHES OF MATERIAL PRODUCTION IT IS NECESSARY TO REACH HIGH QUALITY AND EFFECTIVENESS, manufacture more products to world standards, better utilize raw materials and energy and increase faster work productivity. To achieve that, we must annually accomplish a minimum relative saving of 2 percent of fuels, 4.5-5 percent saving of metals and develop and make use of scientific-technical progress which has to be organically and efficiently incorporated in building an advanced socialist society.

That requires creating ever better conditions for the work and development of the scientific research base, entrusting it with more exacting tasks and increasing its coresponsibility for the final national economic and social effect. The key task of science, research and production is to create mutual, effective interfaces and thus markedly shorten the time it takes to implement the results of scientific-technical development in production.

In the Seventh 5-Year Plan it is necessary to resolve THE PROGRAM OF CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION with maximum effectiveness aimed at satisfying the needs of society's development, orient investment toward rapid and effective implementation of the results of science and technology and systematically enforce the modernization and reconstruction of production assets. Priority must be given to investments designed to implement long-range, goal-oriented programs, investments in land, investments to cover the needs of the domestic and export markets and for environmental protection.

It is necessary to improve the smoothness and the course of construction by improving its planning and by timely fulfillment of deliveries by all participants in the investment process.

Improving the scientific aspect of management is a prerequisite for a turn to high quality and effectiveness, to broader cooperation and integration. It is necessary to make use of the markedly improving qualifications of the working people, of their creativity and activity, and more markedly implement the socialist principles of merit and cost accountability [khozraschet].

With skilled, creative management and educational work it is necessary to channel the thinking and especially the work of our people from extensive to intensive utilization of resources and potential, to a resolute implementation of the quality and effectiveness of all work. However, this requires a faster and more systematic implementation into practice of the rules and procedures anchored in the Set of Measures.

The improvement of management is indivisibly connected with increasing THE PARTICIPATION OF THE WORKING PEOPLE, with the growth of their CREATIVE INITIATIVE. It is necessary to develop forms and styles oriented toward the quality and effectiveness of final results; more boldly to utilize and more broadly to implement comprehensive socialist pledges aimed at quality and effectiveness, at strengthening cooperation and supplier-consumer relations, at resolving bottlenecks in production and so forth.

The upswing of the economy, the perfection of its management and our entire endeavor focuses on further progress in building an advanced socialist society and on comprehensive development of the personality [sentence as published]. This upswing must be connected with molding the socialist way of life, with purposeful strengthening of its new, qualitative aspects.

The CPSL regards the deepening of an involved attitude to work as the key task IN DEVELOPING THE SOCIALIST WAY OF LIFE. It is necessary for work to become more productive, but also more interesting and more creative. It is necessary to increase the role of work collectives in the vital spheres of the struggle for scientific-technical development and social progress, deepen their participation in management and in the economic and social development of worksites and housing settlements.

It is necessary to take care of creating a harmoniously developed structure of the working people's material and cultural needs. The main goal is to maintain and improve the achieved high standard of living.

Production, together with the organizations of state and cooperative trade, must strive to better satisfy people's needs with better quality and technically more sophisticated products that have a better utility value and better esthetic properties, as well as with products facilitating more active and more rational use of one's free time.

Production must carry out the demands aimed at rational nutrition of our population.

One has to proceed with initiative when it comes to expanding and, especially, improving the paid-for services for the population and more resolutely overcoming various shortcomings in that sphere.

We are facing the task of building 211,000 more apartments in the Seventh 5-Year Plan. We will give priority to the cooperative form of housing construction with the objective of stabilizing manpower with enterprises' financial participation. It is necessary to overcome grave shortcomings in equipping housing settlements with comprehensive facilities and to keep on building up the basic network of health facilities, speedily conclude the construction of unfinished hospitals, continue construction of school and preschool facilities and make better use of the existing material base of cultural and enlightenment facilities.

III. For the fulfillment of the aims of building the advanced socialist society, the CPSL Congress considers it imperative to continue PERFECTING THE POLITICAL-ORGANIZATIONAL AND IDEOLOGICAL WORK, of the CPSL's Central Committee, the CPSL regional committees, the CPSL's Bratislava city committee, the district and ward committees and the basic organizations, and also their style of work. In the interests of developing ideological and political-organizational work, the congress considers it necessary to continue devoting increased attention to the "Lessons From the Critical Development in the Party and Society After the 13th CPCZ Congress" and to the "Resolution on Topical Issues of the Party's Unity"; their contents are of lasting validity in the party's life.

The congress stresses the need to systematically IMPROVE THE QUALITY OF THE MEMBERSHIP BASE, augment it with the best young workers with high qualifications from large plants, and with cooperative farmers and members of the intelligentsia, particularly from those working places where the most progressive production techniques and technology are being implemented. One of the permanent methods of the party's work is to strengthen party influence in the decisive streams of economic and cultural construction. The higher demands placed on members and candidate members require a more comprehensive and coordinated approach to their education by party committees and organizations, and especially by the CPSL's district and plant committees and party groups. It is the duty of every party member and candidate member to set an example in fulfilling party decrees, in maintaining the unity of word and deed, in acting in an aware and active manner in the working collective, in being linked with the life of the people and in actively opposing shortcomings.

It is important to intensify the role of party sessions as a school of education and practical preparation for communists; to consistently ADHERE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF DEMOCRATIC CENTRALISM, COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP AND INTRAPARTY DEMOCRACY; to strengthen the role of party committees as bodies of the political management, as well as their ability to organize and check up on the fulfillment of decrees; to develop in all elements of the party structure both creativity and purposefulness, both organization and discipline; to eliminate from their practice the substitution of state and economic bodies, and to regularly inform the communists about the most important intraparty, domestic and foreign affairs matters.

IN SELECTING, PREPARING AND PLACING CADRES, it is of basic importance to follow Leninist principles and the needs of building the advanced socialist society; to seek out able, active workers from among the workers class and the cooperative farmers; to see to it that the nationalities living in our country are able to assert themselves adequately; to be more bold than heretofore in entrusting functions to younger men and women comrades; and to reinforce in terms of cadre and purposefully to consolidate the economic production units as the basic management link.

The CPSL Congress expects the leading workers to approach the evaluation of their work in a responsible and exacting manner and to learn the science of management; it expects them to be exemplary in adhering to party statutes, to socialist laws and the principles of socialist morale. The party bodies and organizations, all communists, must APPLY MORE EFFECTIVELY THE METHOD OF CRITICISM AND SELF-CRITICISM not only as one of the main methods of objective analysis, of raising the demands and achieving new quality, but also in educating cadres and eliminating shortcomings. In this respect one must enhance the role of the CPSL Central Committee's Secretariat and its departments, of the SSR's Government Presidium and of the bodies of the People's Control Commission, as well as activate the work of party organizations attached to the SSR's central bodies. Systematic attention is to be devoted to work with citizens' letters and to the timely resolution of their proposals and justified suggestions and complaints.

IN IDEOLOGICAL ACTIVITY AND MASS POLITICAL WORK it is necessary to respond more profoundly and attentively to the changes arising through our building the advanced socialist society in the economic and cultural spheres, in the social structure and the standards of education and qualification, and also in connection with the aggravation of the ideological battle on an international scale. The advantages of real socialism must be comprehensively explained.

It is desirable to combine political, ideological, educational and organization work more closely with the practical matter of building socialism; and to apply Leninist principles in propaganda and agitation.

The CPSL Congress stresses that PERFECTING MARXIST-LENINIST EDUCATION, especially party education, forming scientific weltanschauung, increasing people's involvement--education to a socialist attitude toward work, patriotism, proletarian and socialist internationalism, to irreconcilability toward caginess, scheming and other bourgeois vestiges--belongs to lasting and current tasks. It is necessary to resolutely oppose all attempts of anti-communist propaganda to upset the unity of the party and people and to misuse the nationality issue and believers' religious feelings against the interests of our socialist development.

ECONOMIC PROPAGANDA AND AGITATION must be more markedly oriented toward the qualitative aspects of economic development; clarify the decisive factors of its effectiveness, the purpose, importance and consequences of scientific-technical development of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management of the National Economy and of the socialist, political and economic integration. It is necessary to develop people's work activity and initiative, comradely relations, feeling of responsibility, discipline, and harmony among social, collective and personal interests.

MASS POLITICAL WORK must be implemented in everyday management and organizational work. The role of work collectives and making use of their influence on individuals must be substantially increased.

The CPSL Congress regards it as necessary to substantially deepen the ideological education and professional PREPARATION OF THE YOUNG GENERATION. It is necessary that communists, workers, cooperative farmers, members of the intelligentsia and all organizations which work with youths educate them in the revolutionary traditions of the party and socialist society, prepare them for their future professions and foster in them an active and creative relationship toward work. On the other hand, we expect from our youths that they will--in a dignified manner--continue the work of their fathers and mothers, that they will make use of the advantages offered to them by socialism.

Perfecting ideological and educational work demands that party bodies and organizations purposefully train especially the ideological aktiv as such, complement it by people capable of propagating the ideas of Marxism-Leninism, people capable of winning and persuading people for them and of choosing various forms of propaganda and agitation.

From SOCIAL SCIENCES, the CPSL Congress expects more active and more concrete help in studying and clarifying the latest phenomena of social life and in generalizing experience in social practice. In the center of attention must be a well thought out and organized effort aimed at further increasing the theoretical standard, the social effectiveness of the output of research and their contribution to nationwide development.

The CPSL Congress requires agitators, propagandists and lecturers, workers in the MASS INFORMATION AND PROPAGANDA MEDIA, particularly editors of the party press, to approach the carrying out of their functions with a high degree of social responsibility so that their spoken or written word will be convincing, will elicit readers', listeners' and television audience's trust and inspire creative deeds.

The congress values the contribution of the ARTISTIC INTELLIGENTSIA to the enrichment of the spiritual and emotional world of the citizen of the socialist society. It calls on artists to create esthetically interesting works, which truthfully and with artistry depict our present.

The party will continue to support the development of cultural-educational work and works of art marked by the multitude of styles afforded by the method of socialist realism. It will support works and artists who give their talent to the service of the people, social progress and peace. Art criticism, as an important instrument in implementing the party's cultural policy, has an important mission in raising the quality of works of art. During the next period we will be interested particularly in raising and implementing the qualitative criteria of art and culture in general. Involved further will be the development of active participation of the working people and youth in creating cultural values. That presupposes improving and developing cultural-educational work.

The further development of socialist society under the CPCZ leadership enables and envisages further DEEPENING SOCIALIST DEMOCRACY. In the activity of the SLOVAK NATIONAL COUNCIL AND THE OTHER REPRESENTATIVE BODIES it is necessary to comprehensively develop democratic elements, broaden the immediate contact between deputies and voters and always keep in mind voters' requests, suggestions and recommendations. This, to a considerable extent, applies to the National Committees' apparatus, which must flexibly deal with citizens' justified proposals and demands.

The CPSL Congress expects that the GOVERNMENT OF THE SLOVAK SOCIALIST REPUBLIC will strengthen review of the activity of ministries and central institutions, that it will increase their responsibility in fulfilling the party's goal-oriented programs and planned tasks, especially in the sphere of effectiveness and quality of production, in perfecting control activity and in ensuring the efficiency of their apparatuses.

The congress demands of them a more consistent struggle to strengthen socialist legality and to more resolutely proceed against phenomena that are at variance with our party's endeavors. Also the work of the public security corps, department of the prosecutor general and courts must be perfected.

The revolutionary accomplishments of our people must be inviolable and ensured. In a firm unity of building and defending the fatherland it is necessary to actively develop the system of paramilitary training and paramilitary propaganda aimed at further strengthening our country's defense capability.

The congress emphasizes the fundamental importance of the sociopolitical role of the NATIONAL FRONT in expanding the citizens' field of activity in the management and the administration of an ever greater range of social affairs.

With this in mind and in view of the exactingness of the future tasks one must approach the preparation of the general elections in the representative bodies.

The CPSL Congress deems it necessary to increase the activity and the role of communists in the organizations of the National Front, particularly in the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement and the Socialist Union of Youth, so that TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS better fulfill the task of a school of control, of a school of management and of a school of communism. They must take a more active part in ensuring production and educational tasks, implement in organic unity the rights and duties of the working people, improve working conditions and work discipline. They must stringently control the observance of the labor code and of collective agreements.

The CPSL Congress asks the Central Committee, the regional, the district and the primary party organizations to continue to devote particular attention to the work of the SOCIALIST UNION OF YOUTH and to improving its activity. It is necessary to deepen the education of the young generation and increase its share in building socialism.

The Socialist Union of Youth must lead boys and girls to a profound relationship toward creative work, toward our Czechoslovak socialist fatherland, to pride about our brotherhood with the Soviet Union, about our belonging to the socialist community.

The congress counts on active participation of the other social organizations associated in the National Front. Party bodies and organizations must deepen the responsibility of communists working in central bodies, institutions, National Committees and social organizations to consistently fulfill their duties.

The CPSL congress assures the 16th CPCZ Congress that communists and all working people of Slovakia are ready to fulfill the general line applying to building an advanced socialist society.

The Congress obliges the CPSL Central Committee and all party bodies and organizations in Slovakia--proceeding from the resolution of the 16th CPCZ Congress--to make use of the CPSL Congress resolution when detailing tasks for specific conditions.

Letter to CPCZ

AU251900 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 23 Mar 81 p 1

["Letter of the CPSL Congress to the CPCZ Central Committee," adopted on 22 March]

[Text] Esteemed comrades!

On the eve of the 60th anniversary of its foundation, the CPCZ is marching in indissoluble unity with the people towards its 16th congress, ideologically firm and organizationally coherent. Immediately prior to this most significant domestic-political event of our present, we, the delegates of the CPSL congress, send the CPCZ Central Committee and its Presidium, send you dear Comrade Husak, our ardent comradely greetings. In the name of Slovakia's communists and working people we express to you sincere thanks for your concern for the all-around advance of our society, for the consolidation of the vital certainties of our citizens and for the ensurance of peaceful conditions for building socialism.

The successes achieved by us, since the 15th congress, throughout our fatherland are the result of our people's honest and devoted work under the CPCZ's leadership, and proof of the correctness of its policy. We have achieved these successes thanks to the persevering, honest work of the state and economic bodies and of the entire National Front--of workers, cooperative farmers and the working intelligentsia.

We are happy that in Slovakia we have markedly progressed in expanding the material-technical base, in perfecting socialist social relations, in developing living standards, education, science and culture, and in rearing the new man.

The possibilities of our construction work and its fruits are significantly multiplied by our drawing on the experience of the glorious Leninist CPSU. Its 26th congress represents for us a rich source of knowledge and an incentive for creative action. We welcome with particular warmth the Soviet Union's peace proposals, delivered from the rostrum of the 26th CPSU Congress by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, because they also express the most ardent longings of our people for preserving world peace.

Esteemed comrades, in accordance with the CPSL congress deliverations, we voice support for the draft of the main trends of the CSSR's economic and social development in the years 1981-85. In harmony with its orientation, we will steer the development of Slovakia's economy toward a yet more efficient utilization of its natural and economic resources to as to contribute as much as possible toward effectively developing the unified Czechoslovak economy. In the interest of achieving these aims we will consistently implement the Set of Measures for improving the planned management of national economy.

Our party enjoys deep trust among the broad strata of the working people. Convincing proof of this is the marked development of working initiative and of the pledge movement in honor of the approaching 16th CPCZ Congress and the 60th anniversary of the CPCZ's foundation.

We assure you, esteemed comrades, that the CPSL was, is and will always be a firm component of the CPCZ. Slovakia's communists and citizens are resolved even more consistently to fulfill the program of building the advanced socialist society and thus to contribute also toward consolidating the unity and strength of the community of socialist countries, with the Soviet Union at the head.

Honor and glory to the CPCZ, the inspirer and organizer of our successes!

Long live the CPSU and Soviet people, our most loyal friend and ally!

In indissoluble unity of the party and the people, forward to the further victories of socialism and communism!

ABRAHAM FOR NEW LAW ON STATE-TRADE UNION RELATIONS

AU252130 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 81 p 5

[Speech by Ladislav Abraham, CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and chairman of the Slovak Council of Trade Unions, delivered during a discussion at the CPSL Congress in Bratislava on 21 March]

[Excerpts] In his speech, Comrade Colotka [CPSL Central Committee Presidium member and Slovak premier] said that the Slovak Socialist Republic Government and the Slovak Council of Trade Unions have been cooperating successfully for some years now. We repeat this, and even stress it, even though--following the visit by Comrade K. Hoffmann and others to Poland--we are again being called "state" trade unions by the West lately.

The jurisdiction of trade unions, as organizers of the working people's participation in the management of production, was curtailed in the sixties. Since then, in view of the complexities and difficulties in our development and the tasks arising from that, we have not succeeded in eliminating all consequences of these restrictions. For example, trade unions are taking part in formulating wage policy, but less so in implementing it. In this sphere, trade union bodies, particularly the trade union committees attached to economic production units, and the enterprise and plant committees will have to work in a far more principled and purposeful manner.

Trade unions have no influence on price setting. Their jurisdiction in housing policy has been restricted. The rising cost of living for families with a greater number of children, the low wages of young members of the workers class and of women in some sectors, all have given rise to the view that trade unions no longer safeguard their interests adequately.

Also some of the sick-pay rates lag behind the development of wages and this lag gradually obliterates their merit aspect.

I am convinced that our successful development would be accelerated if the 16th CPCZ Congress would approve a proposal to elaborate a legal document pertaining to relations between the state and trade unions on all levels of management, have the 10th All-Trade Union Congress discuss it and the Federal Assembly approve it. The existing law on enterprise committees, which proceeds from the resolution of the Fourth All-Trade Union Congress, no longer corresponds to current conditions. This would be not only of great domestic, but also of international, significance.

SESSION CHECKS ON SET OF MEASURES IMPLEMENTATION

AU251407 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report in the column "Brief Reports"]

[Text] Yesterday the government's Planned Economic Management Committee met in Prague at its 34th session, which was chaired by the committee chairman, Federal Minister of Finance L. Ler. The committee assessed proposals for drafting, detailing and checking on the plans for 1982 and the Seventh 5-Year Plan from the viewpoint of the implementation of the Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of the National Economy. In connection with those tasks, a control of the implementation of the Set under conditions of this year's plan was carried out, in the presence of representatives of party and trade union bodies, as well as key sectors, economic production units and enterprises.

CHURCH OFFICIALS PRAISE STATE-CHURCH RELATIONS

AU251406 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 24 Mar 31 p 7

[CTK report: "Development of Good Relations"]

[Text] Prague (CTK)--Memorial festivities marking the anniversary of the patent of toleration, which 200 years ago made it possible for some Protestant churches to work in our lands, have been held in Prague. The festivities were attended by a delegation of high foreign church dignitaries, who included James McCord from the United States, chairman of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, and Professor Todor Sabev, a representative of the World Council of Churches from Geneva.

Yesterday the foreign guests and Czechoslovak church representatives, among them Dr Miroslav Hajek, synod senior of the Evangelical Church of Czech Brethren, were received by Karel Hruza, head of the Secretariat for Church Affairs attached to the office of the CSSR Government Presidium.

In a friendly talk they stressed that socialist society has created prerequisites for a full and genuine equality of all churches in Czechoslovakia. The foreign guests also noted that they have convinced themselves of the development of good relations between the socialist state and non-Catholic churches and positively assessed the contribution of those relations to establishing trust among nations in the present international situations in the interest of lessening tension and strengthening world peace.

BRIEFS

LEBANESE TRADE UNIONISTS--A 1-month course for the functionaries of Lebanese "Progressive Trade Unions" began at the branch of the A. Zapotocky central school of the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement in Neratovice on 16 March. The course is one of the actions by which the CSSR's Central Council of Trade Unions annually helps the developing countries to train their trade union cadres. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 17 Mar 81 p 2 AU]

RADIO ON INCONSISTENT U.S. FOREIGN POLICY

DW252126 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1515 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Horst Kaeubler Washington dispatch]

[Text] Dear listeners, 65 days have passed since the new U.S. administration took office in Washington. But what we are experiencing here is the continually cultivated psychosis of a world communist plot, which obstructs the clear view of realities in the world. Even the big bourgeois press in the United States is alarmed and asks where U.S. foreign policy is going to lead America. There are many reasons for this concern.

Navy Secretary Lehmann said that the United States should no longer observe the arms control agreements negotiated with the Soviet Union. One day later the U.S. State Department repudiated this statement, which has set disquieting signals. Richard Pipes, member of the White House National Security Council, threatened that unless the Soviet Union changed its communist system there might be war. The White House promptly considered it necessary to play the statement by Pipes down as an opinion which did not represent the official stance. Secretary of Defense Weinberger proposed the production and deployment of the neutron bomb in Europe. When the waves of protests rose high everywhere in the world Washington said that the boss of the Pentagon had only voiced his personal opinion.

Secretary of State Haig said before the congressional committee that the United States did not rule out military action against Cuba. Shortly after, Washington was trying to play down the meaning of this statement. Then the chief of intelligence of the South African racist regime, accompanied by 4 high military men, suddenly appeared in the U.S. capital. Allegedly nobody was informed about their visit. It took place at a time when Washington announced officially that the safeguarding of strategic raw materials from South Africa had priority over any objections to the apartheid regime. But Jeane Kirkpatrick, U.S. ambassador to the UN and a politician with ministerial rank, met with the South African military men incognito.

We would take things too easy, dear listeners, if we saw in this hassle a wild confusion of U.S. policies. U.S. foreign policies have never been a matter of political harmony. Whenever a new president took office in the White House [words indistinct], a fight took place between the various political groups for the greatest influence on the foreign policy strategy of the United States. The contradictions which now are emerging, the confusing statements by politicians which subsequently are repudiated, illustrate the struggle by powerful pressure groups in and outside the Reagan administration, for political control.

It is obvious that influential forces hold the view that the United States would profit most by pursuing a tough policy in the international arena. However, it also is obvious that the number is growing of those who fear that the forces who want to destroy the military balance, provoke crises and consider the neutron bomb necessary [word indistinct] far beyond the limits of America's power. The Washington POST has accused the administration of provoking tensions with the Soviet Union. The New York TIMES wrote that it was time for the United States to think and to abandon nostalgic wishes for military superiority over the USSR.

The fierce struggle for foreign policy control now seems to alarm even the leading elite in Washington. President Reagan reportedly has set a new foreign policy system so as to prevent sharp controversies between the White House security staff and the State Department like in the Carter administration. Vice President Bush will be responsible for the crisis management. This decision indicates a curtailment of responsibilities of Secretary of State Haig and a strengthening of the White House foreign policy activities.

It remains to be seen whether this foreign policy system only is a redistribution of foreign policy responsibilities or whether it is based on certain considerations that after 65 days of the Reagan administration it is clear now that political confrontation and the provocation of crisis situations do not solve problems but much rather aggravate the unpredictability of U.S. foreign policy. In the light of events in Washington, writes U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT, fear is spreading in the U.S. public that the country might be dragged into warlike adventures.

TRADE UNION OFFICIAL MEETS IRAQI VISITORS

LD260958 East Berlin ADN in English 1909 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Berlin, 25 Mar (ADN)--Harry Tisch, chairman of the National Executive of the Trade Union Confederation of the German Democratic Republic, here today received a delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi Trade Unions (GFITU) under its Chairman Khalid Muhsin ar-Rawi. Harry Tisch briefed his guests on the good results the working people of the GDR have achieved in the socialist emulation drive to prepare the 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

Central to the exchange of views were mutually interesting questions of the international trade union movement and the relations between the two organizations. Harry Tisch particularly referred to the trade unions' responsibility in the struggle for political and military detente, disarmament and curbing the arms race. He said, the latest Soviet peace initiative which had met with wide response among all progressive forces in the world again showed how to oppose the intensified aggressive activities of imperialism.

Khalid Muhsin ar-Rawi gave a survey of his country's economic and social development, the trade unions' activities and the initiatives taken by the working people of Iraq.

SECURITY ORGANS DETAIN FRG CITIZEN AT BORDER

AU251410 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--In the evening of 20 March 1981 the GDR security organs detained FRG citizen Hermann Stahl for seriously endangering transit traffic. At the GDR Wartha border crossing station Stahl resisted the regular checks and tried to forcibly break through the border control area in his car--an "Opel-Kadett" with license plate OG-HZ 750--by speeding. Preliminary procedures were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued.

Another Incident

AU251413 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 21 March 1981 the GDR security organs caught redhanded and detained FRG citizen Bernhard Bichler at the Drewitz GDR border crossing point. As a paid agent of a criminal gang he abused the transit routes by subversive actions against the GDR. Preliminary procedures were instituted and an arrest warrant was issued. The car used in the crime--an "Opel Ascone" with license plate TOEL-L 418--was impounded.

TRADE PROTOCOL FOR 1981 SIGNED WITH BULGARIA

AU252144 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 24 Mar 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--The protocol on goods exchange between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria for 1981 was signed in Berlin on Monday by the deputy foreign minister of the two countries, Eduard Schwierz and Maria Marinov.

On the basis of the long-term trade agreement, signed in October 1980, for the period 1981-85 the agreement provides for a systematic and continuous development of mutual deliveries and services between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. At the same time the annual protocol sets the agreements on further deepening economic cooperation concluded in November 1979 by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, and by Todor Zhivkov, BCP first secretary and State Council chairman of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

The mutual exports and imports reflect the successfully advancing socialist economic integration. This applies particularly to the growth of mutual deliveries of machinery and electrotechnical-electronics industry products, which are made on the basis of specialization and cooperation agreements in sectors that constitute particularly dynamically developing industrial branches. Examples of that are the deliveries of electronic data processing plants by the GDR, and of peripheral data processing systems by the Bulgarian People's Republic. The exchange of machine tools, tools and structural components as well as the division of labor in metallurgical production, especially the exchange of rolling mill products, are tangible evidence of the successful cooperation in these fields.

Moreover, GDR exports will primarily include products of the electrotechnical-electronics industry, diesel engines, surface mining equipment, rolling stock, W-50 and Robur trucks, and scientific apparatus. The mutual exchange of goods includes a wide range of chemical products, particularly pesticides.

The GDR will continue its traditional deliveries of consumer goods. It will export glassware and ceramics products as well as toys and sports equipment. The mutual deliveries of cotton materials will help enrich the domestic supply in both countries. In addition to the already mentioned goods, the Bulgarian People's Republic's deliveries to the GDR will include lifting and transport equipment, such as fork lifts, electric industrial trucks and electric rope and chain tackles.

Bulgarian deliveries of wood processing machinery will be of great importance for the rationalization of the GDR furniture industry. The GDR will get large quantities of pharmaceutical products from the Bulgarian People's Republic. Substantial quantities of Bulgarian essential and nonessential foodstuffs and beverages, including fresh and canned fruit and vegetables, tobacco and cigarettes, wines and champagne, as well as technical consumer goods will play an important part in the supply of the GDR people.

NEUMANN, SCHUERER PRESENT BANNERS OF HONOR

LD252130 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1600 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Alfred Neumann, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo, today handed the banner of honor to the Magdeburg housing combine. On this occasion he said the 6,000 workers of the combine had succeeded in exceeding even more extensively the considerable development pace of past years. In Magdeburg Bezirk, one citizen in four is already living in an apartment built or modernized after 1945. The publicly-owned chip-board factory in Ribnitz-Damgarten, an important producer of furniture parts, also received a banner of honor today from Gerhard Schuerer, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. This honor was also presented to the publicly-owned Sachsenring enterprise in Zwickau by Minister Guenther Kleiber.

BRIEFS

HEALTH CONSULTATIONS WITH USSR--On Tuesday in Berlin the 12th session of the standing working group of the GDR and USSR ministries of public health was started. The discussions focus on evaluating the results of cooperation in the fields of public health and medical science in 1976-80 and on determining measures to implement the ministries' 1981-85 plan designed to deepen scientific cooperation and expand the exchange of experiences.

[East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18 Mar 81 p 8 AU]

MEHES RETURNS HOME AFTER VISIT TO USSR, MEETINGS

LD250026 Budapest MTI in English 1730 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 24 Mar (MTI)--Lajos Mehes, member of the HSWP Political (?Committee) and minister of industry, Tuesday returned from Moscow where he was attending the 4th session of the inter-governmental committee coordinating the nuclear power machine manufacture of the CMEA countries and Yugoslavia. Then he paid visits of introduction to and had discussions with Soviet industrial leaders.

Lajos Mehes was seen by Deputy Premiers Nikilay Talyzin, Aleksey Antonov and Leonid Kostandov. He met also with the ministers of machine building for livestock farming and fodder production, of non-ferrous metallurgy, of electric power development and electrification, of the automobile industry and of the electronical industry. At the meetings the sides reviewed the most important questions of Hungarian-Soviet industrial relations and exchanged views about further expanding cooperation.

Lajos Mehes was received by Vladimir Dolgikh, secretary of the CPSU CC. The Hungarian industry minister visited the Moskvich car factory.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR PAYS VISIT, MEETS WITH LAZAR

AU241237 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 24 Mar 81 p 2

[Text] Vice Chancellor Fred Sinowatz arrived in Hungary on Saturday for a 4-day official visit. On Monday afternoon he met with Hungarian Premier Gyorgy Lazar for a 1-hour talk during which bilateral relations between the two countries as well as the general political development in Europe and in the world were thoroughly discussed.

Sinowatz, who conveyed to the Hungarian premier greetings from Chancellor Kreisky, stressed at the talk that the relations between Austria and Hungary constituted a model of good relations between countries with different political structures. Both politicians were agreed on the view that especially at a time of imponderables in the world economy and of growing political tensions the economic and cultural cooperation between Hungary and Austria achieves great importance. Sinowatz and Lazar assured at the end of their talk that both states would endeavor to further expand their successful and mutually advantageous contacts.

MSZMP CENTRAL COMMITTEE TO MEET ON ISSUES 26 MAR

LD260930 Budapest MTI in English 1601 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Mar (MTI)--The Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Central Committee is to hold a session on March 26. The party Political Committee has proposed that the Central Committee discuss a report on the international situation and hold deliberations about timely domestic political questions.

PATRIOTIC PEOPLE'S FRONT CONGRESS STATEMENT

AU250801 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 18 Mar 81 pp 1-2

["Statement by the Seventh PPF Congress"]

[Text]

1. As the broadest framework for the MSZMP's policy of alliance, the PPF assembles all creative forces of the nation--party members, nonparty people, materialists, religious people and people with a different world outlook. The movement considers that the national program of constructing an advanced socialist society constitutes an interest of the people as a whole, and a personal cause and patriotic right and duty of every citizen. On the basis of the ideal of national identity, the People's Front strengthens its relations with the socialist countries, the developing countries and the progressive social forces of the capitalist countries, and cooperates with them in extensively developing its friendship, peace movement and solidarity activity.

In the spirit of the statement endorsed at the sixth congress, the PPF has worked successfully to strengthen socialist popular national unity in the last 4 and 1/2 years. The activity of countrywide, regional and local organs has become more meaningful and deliberate. With systematic and purposeful work, they have been instrumental in consolidating our socialist social conditions, strengthening socialist patriotism and broadening socialist democracy. Organs have centered their activity primarily on the important social issues that have most directly affected citizens.

The interest of the population in public affairs has increased in the last period. Working people are participating in increasingly large numbers in accomplishing collective tasks. Our movement has participated in preparing and conducting social debates over new laws, made initial steps in the elaboration of state measures, adopted a stance on the most important political and social issues and mobilized people for accomplishing countrywide and local tasks.

Our committees have cooperated with the local councils, mass organizations and social and cultural organizations. They have responsibly prepared National Assembly deputy and local council member elections and systematically aided the work of deputies and council members. They have hosted residents' and village meetings and other forums of public life. They have supported community development and, to that end, mobilized the population to perform voluntary social work valued at several billion forints, and aided countrywide environmental protection. Their wideranging activity has strengthened the unity of socialist society and broadened socialist democracy.

The movement has extensively participated in the development of disseminating political knowledge and utilizing increased leisure time in a more rational and sophisticated manner. It has achieved outstanding successes in the book-reading drive, and research and information gathering activity about the fatherland.

II. Even under the more difficult and complex conditions of the coming years, we will regard serving the building of an advanced socialist society as our fundamental task. We will strive to foster the country's enrichment, the accomplishment of joint tasks and the assertion of the leading role of the worker class. Our committees should devote themselves to the development of the workers' living and working conditions and their material and cultural endowments, and pay suitable attention to the living conditions of commuting workers.

The worker-peasant alliance is a socialist class alliance that is the fundamental pillar of our political system. In agriculture, modern technical-scientific results are increasingly transforming agriculture to an industry-like production, and enhancing the ratio and social role of the workers and intellectuals operating in this sector. On a higher and higher standard, that process is bringing the daily and longterm interests of the two fundamental classes closer. At the same time reducing the differences that still exist between the city and village requires additional efforts. Our movement will continue supporting these processes and strive to strengthen the two fundamental classes' trust in each other.

The expertise and initiative ability of the intelligentsia and the creative activity of our scientists and artists play an increasing role in planning and accomplishing our tasks in building our country. We should create various forums to enhance the means available to the intelligentsia, to enable it to participate as extensively as possible in serving the causes of society. We should assist it in learning the reality of our society and fulfilling increasing requirements.

Society cannot dispense with administrative activity of offices and institutions that is well organized, promotes the realization of our objectives, regards serving the public as a calling and is devoid of bureaucracy. Society appreciates the responsible work of employees.

Small artisans, tradesmen and producers striving to better supply the population and provide services of the highest standard are worthy members of our socialist system. Their activity is socially necessary and useful. We should support their work to ensure them greater security in production and services, and make them more interested in developing their activity.

We should make further efforts to improve the social, economic and cultural position of gypsies.

The active participation of the social classes and strata counts in the work of the People's Front and is instrumental in ensuring the participation of as many people as possible in public life.

In future, we should also treat the family, society's smallest but fundamentally important community, with particular concern. In the family, young people obtain their first and indelible impressions about the world, democracy and ideals influencing their emotions and mentality. We devote particular attention to the way in which we can even more effectively serve the prosperity, cultural life and socialist morality of families.

Through our enlightening activity, we should foster the responsibility of parents and children for each other so that it becomes stronger, and they are prepared to selflessly support each other. We should care more for old people, with particular attention to the daily life of those who are alone, the protection of the family and lessening the problems of parents raising children alone.

Our movement farreachingly supports social endeavors to realize the constitutional equality of women, and promotes the realization of this in various areas of life. We strive for an even more intensive participation of women in public life and our social activity, and parallel with this, we promote the appreciation of mothers in the family and society alike.

Attaining the objectives of our youth policy is also at the center of our activity. We should enhance responsibility for the fate of youth. We should assume a role in promoting youth's education and sports activity, and resolving the social problems of young people beginning a career. Their establishing homes must be more supported than heretofore.

Relying on the results and experiences of the past years, the People's Front should strengthen its relations with the trade unions, the young communist movement and other social organizations. In the future also, we will cooperate with them in developing our activity.

We support extensive aid to the work of nationality associations and safeguarding and fostering the traditions, culture and community customs of citizens of other languages living in our country.

We should help Hungarians living outside the country's borders in being able to cultivate their mother language and participate in safeguarding the development of our national traditions and culture.

On the basis of mutual trust, we should further strengthen our creative relations with the churches and religious people in the work of building an advanced socialist society, performed for the benefit of the people. We should watch over the prevalence of freedom of conscience and religious freedom, ensured under the Constitution, of the citizens in society.

III. Socialist democracy provides the framework for practical activity in expressing and implementing the policy of alliance, confronting views reflecting various interests and developing good decisions. Socialist democracy is an essential feature of our social system. It calls for active participation of citizens in exercising power. Developing socialist democracy is an important task of our movement, in the fulfillment of which we should strive to make everyone comprehend that the increase of rights is closely connected with the extent of fulfilling duties, that cohesion between them and their reciprocal effect is inseparable.

We should foster the creation of a social atmosphere in which a joint position develops in the course of debates.

To enrich socialist democracy, the PPF should foster the work of the organs of state power and administration and self-administration, and ensure a brisk contact between organs and citizens. In this activity, it prepares and conducts National Assembly deputy and council member elections, provides a forum for exchanges of views between the population and candidates, as well as those elected, aids the work of deputies and council members and supports the activity of organs representing the people. The movement should foster a more vigorous social supervision of state administration, a modernization of public administrative activity and appreciation of considerate office work. At the same time, it should support increasingly resolute action against bureaucracy and a callous administration of affairs, and urge a more accurate delineation of spheres of activity, elimination of parallel features in the work of state and social organs, curtailment of overregulation, preferential enforcement of social interests and improvement of the decisionmaking system. In the interests of all this, the PPF should enhance the citizens' participation in aiding and supervising council administrative work.

Our organs should create democratic forums devoid of any formality for revealing various interests and reconciling them with each other, discussing views and elaborating positions consistent with community interests. They should attain a state where public affairs elicit interest and find support in all strata of our society. This is the basis for planning and organizing social projects of public interest in a well-considered and well-founded manner as well. Only thus is it possible to count on voluntary participation, one that creates collective values and is worthy of recognition, of the citizens, industrial and agricultural enterprises, the various institutions and the socialist brigades.

IV. Loving the socialist Hungarian fatherland is a lofty sentiment involving readiness to make sacrifices. It is a conscious realization that links the progressive endeavors of the historical past to our present, the splendid tasks of the realization of socialism. Our socialist patriotism is inseparable from and is fused into an indissoluble unity with internationalism, which ties us closely to the Soviet Union and the fraternal peoples of the rest of the socialist countries and all progressive forces of the world. Our movement regards fostering and constantly strengthening socialist patriotism as one of its outstanding tasks.

Familiarity with the glorious historical traditions of the national past and the events of bygone times and the recent past, the examples shown by our best representatives and deepening historical experiences, strengthen our people's national awareness. A people is aware of their value when they are familiar with the past and accept the present and future, accept socialism, because it is under that socialist system that they realize the goal for which the Hungarian people have been struggling so much over the centuries.

It is our important duty to acquaint people on as broad a scale as possible with the life of the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, and the results of our multifaceted friendly relations and cooperation.

Strengthening anti-imperialist solidarity and safeguarding peace are a constant and always reviving task of our movement that demands initiatives.

Accomplishing peaceful coexistence among countries with different social structures, consolidating European and world peace and security, eliminating international tensions and overcoming the obstacles looming in the path of the process of detente demand tenacious work and the collaboration of all progressive forces. Therefore, with its political-social-movement activity, and relying on the good experiences of the past, the People's Front promotes these endeavors.

Taking advantage of means for international cooperation, the PPF should contribute to the realization of our country's foreign political objectives, and promote struggle and international collaboration among the revolutionary and other progressive forces of the developing countries. In the Helsinki spirit, it should strive to cooperate with the progressive social forces, in sympathy with the principles of peaceful coexistence, and the advanced capitalist countries. The movement should tighten cooperation with the socialist countries' organizations of a People's Front character.

Coordinated and systematic work of the autonomous social organs operating within the political framework of our movement--the National Peace Council, the Hungarian Solidarity Committee and the Hungarian National Committee for European Security and Cooperation--is an important prerequisite for expanding our international activity and relations, and making them more effective.

V. The People's Front agrees with the party's economic policy. It will continue assuming the initiative in shaping, popularizing and implementing economic policy. It concurs with the government in that it should direct the country's economic affairs amid creative debates in front of the people and with the extensive inclusion of citizens.

The public displays a greater interest than previously in economic-political issues. At the government's request, our movement has participated in shaping the Sixth 5-Year Plan and county and local plans. The Sixth 5-Year Plan primarily lays down major principles and objectives, and thus enables us to adapt to unforeseeable changes in conditions.

Because epoch-making changes are taking place in the world economy, realistically appraising our economic position and possibilities is particularly important in the current period. World economic changes necessitate a production policy involving conservation of energy, materials and physical work, and extending greater scope to intellectual activity and initiative serving more rational production. This trend is consistent with our country's economic endowments. Our task now is to adapt ourselves flexibly to the changed conditions, and to conditions that will change, in order to lay foundations for more rapid development. Our people's unity, talent and diligence are the prime prerequisites for accomplishing our economic tasks.

The political prerequisites for resolving our problems are at hand. Our movement urges simplification of the government organs and their work, modernization of economic and enterprise organizations, enhancing the decisionmaking means and the responsibility of enterprises and cooperatives, rationalization of internal and external market relations, and developing a wage system conducive to producing good quality and economical products.

We support increasing the number of small and medium-size enterprises and improving their operating conditions. The movement professes that economic tasks primarily determine enterprise and cooperative organizational dimensions and methods, and therefore we regard extensive voluntary associations of enterprises as one form of cooperation.

The results we have attained in agriculture stem from our party's well-founded agricultural policy. This policy creates the prerequisites for state farms and cooperatives accomplishing their tasks on the basis of plant independence and enterprise-cooperative democracy, primarily with regard to increasing foodstuffs production and energy-conserving management. An additional prerequisite for this is modernization and the simplification of relations among producers, processors and marketers, and the system of internal and external marketing, which has dropped behind general agricultural development in recent years.

In the future, as before, our movement will participate in developing cooperative democracy, strengthening contacts between small and large enterprises and residential areas, and spreading good methods.

The significance of the direct producing activity of the population is growing in the present phase of economic activity. The experiences of small-scale agricultural production show that this activity can be incorporated in the planned economy and become an integral part of large-scale production.

We support the measures that are intended to provide appropriate regulatory and organizational prerequisites for enhancing small-scale agricultural production and for developing plain associations, cooperatives and enterprises.

As in organizing the Friends of the Garden drive, our movement should participate through direct organizational work in all this.

The regional location of means of production plays a large role in the development of our economy. We support the trend that production be characterized primarily by technological development and improving work productivity at the main industrial centers and in the area of large-scale industry. We approve the development of the producer cooperatives secondary and ancillary branches, the forming of small enterprises and the expansion of the system of home work under contract for enterprises.

The People's Front movement operates mainly in residential areas. Therefore, it is directly interested in shaping and implementing the policy on settlements. Our present system of settlements has been shaped by history and built by generations of people, and millions of people are linked by a thousand ties of the land where they were born, their homes and traditions to all this. The policy on settlements must make allowances for that. We regard it as important that the power of villages in retaining their residents should be enhanced and migration to the cities reduced.

An increase of the county and local councils' independence in planning and economic activity is indispensable for developing participation in public life and creative readiness. This fosters thriftiness and economy, and it provides greater scope for initiative, exploring local possibilities and the participation of the population. Our movement continues to regard it as important that, together with the councils, it should organize social work for settlement development. It should assist in the construction of dwellings from the people's own resources, the development of utilities and social activity making life better, healthier and more meaningful.

Environmental protection is not keeping pace with technological modernization and technical development. Therefore, the future will have to be characterized by a method of production which spares the environment. There are many tasks whose accomplishment can make the places where we work and live cleaner and nicer, tasks that primarily do not require material investments, but greater attention and discipline. In addition to material factors, having clean cities and villages means more resolute action by the authorities and collaboration by society--among state organs, producer cooperatives, organs conducting economic activity and the population as a whole.

Our movement's economic-political activity increasingly stimulates collective-mindedness, conscious action and the assumption of responsibility involved in decisionmaking. We should lend social support to the demand for accepting only decently performed, good work and rewarding it. We should also support the demand to act resolutely and consistently against laziness, lack of discipline and indifference. Through their enlightening activity, People's Front committees should help people to regard their productive-creative work, with which they earn their daily bread, as a matter of honor.

VI. The People's Front movement will continue assuming an active role in disseminating socialist culture and developing a socialist way of life and a modern culture.

Culture is an indispensable part and also a prerequisite for a more complete and richer spiritual life. We agree with the cultural endeavors of our state and will strive to extensively spread cultural values that present our reality faithfully and educate people to appreciate the better and finer aspects of life.

Our era, which is shaping the future, demands a higher standard of culture from everyone. The People's Front movement assumes a role in making everyone adopt a more conscious aspiration to culture and in finding the means for activity, and the community, in which they can satisfy this aspiration. In our cultural-political work, we devote the most attention to questions of political, economic, pedagogical and moral culture. We strive to reach all strata of society.

The PPF attaches fundamental importance to public education and supports its comprehensive reform. At the same time, it calls attention to the fact that asserting social requirements in our public education system can be effective only, even if the reform measures are scientifically well-founded, if we create the prerequisites necessary for their introduction and if we allow sufficient time for change.

Our People's Front committees should provide multifaceted social assistance on every level of state education to enable school youth to lay the foundations for their general and vocational education, and to ensure a constant modernization of education and teaching. We should support the schools and parents in ensuring that students complete the eight forms of general schooling during the period of compulsory education. We should serve that educational policy which increasingly adapts secondary school education to the requirements of a skilled worker and of expert training, and adapts university-college training, teaching and education to the requirements of the people's economy and society.

We should promote deepening cooperation among families, parents, parents' work collectives and the schools. We should contribute to further enriching the social contacts of educational institutions.

Relying on our movement's traditions and rich experiences, we should do our share in turning public education increasingly into a community cause and a force for developing collective-mindedness. We should maintain and enhance people's personal aspirations to learn and become educated. We should cultivate our spoken and musical language more, use the means of visual culture more completely in shaping and enriching people, and exert greater efforts to make socialist tastes, way of life, behavior and demanding way of life become the general rule. We should expand and make more substantive the drives to read and become acquainted with the country, which contribute to enriching our national culture and historical knowledge. We should support the amateur drives that develop self-education.

We intend to lend more effective assistance to those adults and live in small settlements and new housing estates and who have decided to take up studies with a view to broadening their culture.

VII. The Seventh Congress of the PPF conveys its thanks to all those who have helped the movement's activity to date: the party and state organs, the social organizations and the People's Front committees and activists. The tasks of the next 5 years are great, but we are firmly convinced that the People's Front movement has and will have the strength, persistence and determination to accomplish these tasks. The work of the People's Front is a public service: serving our proclaimed national program and the continued construction of an advanced socialist society. Therefore, let us work steadfastly, with one will and to our best skill and ability, for the future of our fatherland and people.

PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE POLITBURO TO MEET 29 MAR

LD252114 Warsaw PAP in English 2101 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (PAP)--The PUWP CC Political Bureau decided to convene the 9th PUWP CC Plenum on March 29. Its aim is to discuss the current party tasks in the face of the situation in the country.

RAKOWSKI APPEALS FOR PRUDENCE, CRISIS' RESOLUTION

LD252332 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2220 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text of statement by Polish Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, during 25 March talks with NSZZ Solidarity delegation in the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw: unscheduled program--read by announcer]

[Text] In view of the fact that after yesterday's talks between the representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity and the committee of the Council of Ministers, foreign correspondents reported that the talks have been postponed until today because the government was not prepared to present its views, PAP has asked Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski for a statement. I shall now read you the text in full.

Esteemed citizen! We have met twice in one week. The results of our last meeting were poor, although not entirely. The National Consultative Commission [KKP] made demands which are in the nature of an ultimatum and leave no room for compromise. Without compromise we shall sink into chaos or even perhaps into fratricidal fighting: who would be prepared to take responsibility for this?

In the political crisis which has been going on for several months, resolutions passed by the KKP and also the simply extreme dimensions of agitation against authority, aimed primarily against the organs of militia and security, appear to have opened a new, this time really tragic, period in the history of postwar Poland.

I am pained by this fact, said Deputy Premier Rakowski, because it amounts to a burial of my hopes for the establishment in our country of a system based on harmonious cooperation between all social forces basing themselves on the ground of socialism.

In this light, the campaign of ill-will toward me personally, unleashed by some Solidarity people, appears less important, said Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski.

In this light, deliberate misrepresentations of my thoughts stated in this building during last Sunday's meeting, are also of little significance. Today, I felt forced to read my statement because the situation is too serious for me to allow my words to be misrepresented, said the deputy premier.

Now, esteemed gathering, allow me to present to you the attitude of the government. I shall state views and opinions which I previously reported to Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. Facts show that forces exist within Solidarity which want to declare a holy war against the people's authority. They forget that they would be declaring it at the same time against themselves, their families, millions of people in Poland. This is the truth which I shall try to demonstrate, said the deputy premier.

One more remark. In the midst of the simply extreme agitation which Solidarity has been conducting for the past few days against the authorities, it is not difficult to notice the desire to set Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government against the leadership of the party to which I belong. It is a wrong method and in my view very damaging. I ask for it to be abandoned.

The mass information media describe Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government as the government of last opportunity; I share this view. Reorganizing the heavy burden of hope which public opinion has attached to the reconstructed government, we tried from the very beginning to lead Poland out of the crisis in which it found itself.

I do not intend to list our measures here but I would like to state with full emphasis and full responsibility that no one can accuse us of pursuing policies aimed at halting the process of renewal.

No one can accuse the head of our government, either, of a lack of goodwill in his efforts to base relations with trade unions on the principle of partnerlike cooperation and patriotic, shared, responsibility for our country's fate. We have done not a little in these past few weeks to warm up relations between the state administration and trade unions, Deputy Premier Rakowski continued.

We have formed a state committee for cooperation with trade unions, contacts were enlivened with Mr Lech Walesa, with Solidarity activists and advisers. We also started to remove all kinds of obstacles which make cooperation more difficult, to remove causes of distrust which is becoming apparent on both sides. We signed the Lodz, Rzeszow and Ustrzyki Dolne agreements.

I always assumed, continued Deputy Premier Rakowski, that persistence and time were needed, as well as patience, before a proper place could be found within the existing system for Solidarity--a new, featherless, creature, it seemed to me. I thought, and continue to think, that we would be able to strive for that aim together with Solidarity.

Unfortunately, after the first 3 weeks of a certain normalization clouds began to accumulate yet again on the course adopted by the government. I cannot get rid of the thought that in Solidarity, there are activists who have arrived at the conclusion that 90 days of social peace will be conducive to a return to normalization, to a cooling of emotions. Without emotions it is impossible to drive people to ever new protest actions.

The Solidarity KKP has submitted a package of proposals--in fact demands--to the government. It demands that they be met under the threat of new, graded strikes. However, millions by Solidarity members have already been put on a state of alert. This has caused turmoil throughout the country. It is being said that the cause was the incident in Bydgoszcz. I am in deep reflection on whether Bydgoszcz was the true reason, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said.

Why do I ask this question? In the first place, because there is a striking disproportion between the cause and the effect. But I will talk about Bydgoszcz later. In the second place, because for the past 2 weeks I have been watching with terror the multiplication and accumulation of conflicts. Gentlemen, this started before the Bydgoszcz events.

In Kalisz, we had the strike alert and threat of strike for the organizational forms of rural transportation; in Suwalki, the threat of strike against some of the personnel in leading positions in the voivodship. The Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] in Katowice has made political demands. It demanded the speeding up of the Sejm's legislative work and abundant food supplies to the country. The ultimatum says that if the government does not agree, of course, there will be a strike. In Radom, demands for the dismissal of members of the voivodship authorities as well as from the central authorities were made, and many other demands connected with the 1976 events. We have come to a preliminary agreement with the Radom Solidarity. In Bielsko-Biala, despite the fact that we had concluded an agreement earlier, the local Solidarity demanded the removal of new people from leading posts. No one waits for investigations and an elucidation of charges, one simply says: Throw them out and that is that.

Solidarity in the timber industry works has declared a strike alert; in Nowy Sacz we have a conflict, against the background of various local issues, and in connection with demands for a change in the use to which some buildings are put. In Szczecin, the municipal workers Solidarity threatened a strike should their pay and other demands not be met. In Krakow, the Solidarity of employees in schools of higher learning has demanded personnel changes at government level and trade unionists from pedagogical schools have submitted a number of demands of a political nature. In Lublin, there was a strike alert at the post office. It was connected with the delivery of papers. Solidarity transportation workers throughout the country have declared strike readiness on pay claims.

Next, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said: A massive propaganda attack by Solidarity in 33 voivodships was conducted against the militia and the security services. All this-- I stress--before the Bydgoszcz event. In Bydgoszcz itself, as we know, we witnessed the occupation of the ZSL building. Needless to say, in every conflict which I have listed, the deputy premier said, various, complex reasons come into play.

I am not expressing an opinion about which side is right more often. I am only stating that social peace was not broken after the incidents in Bydgoszcz, but much earlier.

That is how in practice Solidarity's reply to General Jaruzelski's appeal for 90 peaceful days looked. But we were not given these 90 peaceful days. There were only a few at the most. During the few weeks since I took this office, I have not worked as a deputy premier but only as a fireman involved in putting out small or large fires.

Ever since the premier-designate, Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, faced the Sejm and delivered his statement, the whole Polish nation placed great hopes on the work of his cabinet. We are working not only under the burden of Solidarity's demands; we are also working under the burden of the hopes of the whole nation.

Too many human hopes have not been fulfilled in (our) country for us to have the right to fail, even if only partially, the hopes linked with the short-term credit of confidence granted us.

The nation links with Jaruzelski's government hopes for slowing down the economic catastrophe, the reversal of the spectre of radical shortage of food and of galloping inflation.

The nation believes we shall bring about some kind of order in the life of the country and in the functioning of everything. We are speeding up the economic reform and also the work on drafting laws and the creation of institutions which will strengthen socialist democracy in Poland.

The nation demands that we implement the ten points of the emergency program which the premier formulated and, of course, it expects us to establish (?a form of partnership) in relations with trade unions--Solidarity--so that the differences of opinion that exist, and which are bound to exist, between state authorities and representatives of workers would help in solving the country's problems and not slow down (?the raising of Poland from the crises).

What has the government done during the few days in office?

I will state here the bitter truth that other governments, in Poland and in the world, (?do not have to cope with time limits), but we are measured by days.

Perhaps I should say first that Jaruzelski's government did not do so. It did not depart, even by a single step, from the idea and practice of supporting renewal in Poland. It has not rejected the need for a thorough democratization of life in the country, which calls for a rapid adaptation of state structures to the freedoms (?reigning in the nation). Our government did not do that.

No one will be able to find even a single example proving that our government worked for the slowing down of renewal, that it tried to alter democracy and to stop the transformations which began in Poland.

How, in my opinion, did Solidarity respond to all these efforts?

I have already spoken of the multiplication of conflicts which preceded the events in Bydgoszcz, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski stated. I cannot resist the impression that an ever growing number of Solidarity groups are being transformed into political parties. Gentlemen, you may (?have reservations), but facts reveal the metamorphosis.

The country is flooded with leaflets, placards, pamphlets of an anticommunist nature. I have seen a leaflet published by Solidarity showing a gallows with an explanation of who is going to hang from it. One factory paper wrote: 90 days for Jaruzelski's government--90 gallows for 90 prominent PZPR members.

It is difficult to call this a partnership.

One leaflet accused us communists of being fascists. Such unbelievable stupidities must have been written by people who have no experience of fascism and do not know what it is.

I am wondering what all this is about. I am asking about it quite openly because the nation has the right to have a clear reply to this question.

Regarding the incidents which occurred in Bydgoszcz, I would like to state the following, (?the statement by Deputy Premier Rakowski continues): The state authorities have the right, and indeed the duty, to defend public institutions and buildings and, if necessary, to use force to this effect. Every social or vocational organization working in Poland recognizes, I think, this general principle of every state. So much for principles.

The government commission, led by Justice Minister Bafia, has not ended its investigation yet. It is possible that its report will be completed and published tomorrow. Therefore, we cannot express an objective opinion concerning all details of the event. However, I will sketch my view regardless of the details still not clarified. In view of the long-lasting occupation of the ZSL headquarters in Bydgoszcz and calls by regional Solidarity authorities for their members to go to the voivodship offices where the session of the People's Council was to be held, the authorities could have guessed that they intended to occupy the voivodship offices, and later, when the occupation began, what it was aimed at. Perhaps an error of judgment was made and Solidarity was not going to occupy the whole building, nor part of it. Perhaps not all possible means of persuasion and agreement had been exhausted in order to persuade Solidarity representatives to leave the building. However persuasion lasted a long time. We are investigating everything thoroughly. One thing is certain: Representatives of Solidarity are welcome in state-owned buildings. I realize that in the end the state authorities are responsible for the removal of Solidarity members from the hall of the voivodship People's Council and from the building of the voivodship offices.

It would not have been necessary if Solidarity representatives had left the hall themselves, not attempting to occupy it. Then it would indicate wrong judgement of their intentions. It would have been a regrettable error and we would have had to draw conclusions from it, but even if that had been the case, I cannot accept that it justified knocking the country off its feet. In following the instruction of the authorities to remove invited and uninvited guests from the voivodship office, an incident occurred which has all the hallmarks of lawlessness. Three persons were taken to the hospital. If their injuries were the result of an assault by state functionaries on defenseless people--I use the conditional tense, because the investigations are not yet complete and I have no report on the matter--I stress: If the authorities' recommendations were carried out in a way which conflicted with the law, the regulations and principles of humanitarianism, the perpetrators should be appropriately punished. I express regret that it happened like this, that some people were injured. Of course, this happens the world over, but in Poland it should not happen. I declare that nobody and nothing threatens the personal safety of Solidarity activists and members. I give the assurance that in all cases of their violating the law or the existence of suspicions that they are doing so, the authorities will act using legal means, never abusing them. This concerns of course the immunity of every citizen. I think that this is a declaration which is sufficiently clear. The overstepping of powers which might have taken place in Bydgoszcz, whether it was done on purpose or resulted from emotions or incompetence, was harmful above all to state organs. In their interests, too, may the case be investigated completely and the guilty punished. I stress, however, at this point that this unfortunate incident, in my opinion, did not entitle Solidarity to take such colossal action as was undertaken.

This reaction arouses my concern about the future, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said. What are you trying to prove by creating such tension in this country, and not only in this country? What are you trying to prove--I am asking you--to the world at large? Maybe you want to prove that independent and self-governing trade unions cannot exist in a socialist country, since the state collapses as a result of this and social peace ends? I am asking you, is it this that you want to prove? If so, in the name of what--for heaven's sake--do you want to prove this?

The profound crisis prevailing in Poland at present has unfortunately again made us the central topic of international press. Our affairs are being discussed in the studies of politicians, in the East and in the West alike--discussed with concern and fear. The Polish crisis which has flared up again weakens our position in the world and in Europe. The announced warning strike and next, the general strike, brings nearer the moment in time when both the East and the West, the governments and public opinion, might draw the conclusion that we are unable to govern ourselves in a wise and sensible manner. Is this the kind of finale we want for the difficult and complex process of renewal--certainly not devoid of controversies and expected and unexpected conflicts? Is this how we are going to bury social hopes?

Esteemed citizens, the deputy premier continued, I do not rule out that after what I have said here a campaign against me might start. Its objective would be to prove that Rakowski has turned into concrete, into a conservative and so forth. It is just too bad, I cannot help it. I act as I do being dictated by a sense of duty and knowledge of the reality, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said.

I believe in the wisdom and prudence of my compatriots. During many years of tough and difficult activities, designed to preserve and consolidate rational and humanistic attitudes, I felt the support of millions of my readers and listeners every day and every week. I sensed their friendliness and support in 1971 when, in the article "A Good Expert But a Nonparty Man", I demanded a green light for them. I felt it then when 3 months ago I spoke publicly for the need to respect one's partners.

I want to believe today--at a time of great testing, a time when our homeland has found itself in great danger, when we are threatened by a catastrophe--that those of my compatriots whom I have in mind will support the government of General Jaruzelski and its endeavors designed to bring Poland to a path of stabilization.

It is not only the sun that shines on nations. They are exposed to storms and gales, smaller and greater ones. In their existence and progress, nations cannot always proceed along an even and straight road. He who does not understand this, who wants to turn the inevitable curves and bumps--no matter how difficult and painful--into a final stop, gives a poor account of himself to his contemporaries and to history.

He who places his own emotions and ambitions above the interests of the fatherland must take into account that history will judge him severely, without leniency. Despite failures and defeats, which I have suffered in the creation of a partnership set-up, I believe in the possibility of removing tensions and conflicts through laborious talks and negotiations. I believe that, together, we can evade the threat entailed by the announced warning and general strike, the threat of uncontrolled events, of victory of the elements and emotions over prudence and a sense of responsibility. I believe in the victory of prudence and the sense of responsibility of Poles.

WALESA: TALKS TO RESUME 26 MAR; STRIKE NOT WANTED

LD252148 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Interview with Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, conducted by unidentified Warsaw radio reporter on 25 March after talks between the NSZZ Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs--place not given--live or recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Mr Lech Walesa, chairman of the KKP, please tell me why the talks have been postponed.

[Walesa] Because Minister Bafia has so far not prepared the work entrusted to him by the government. Since he did not prepare it, he had no proposals.

[Reporter] Do you have in mind materials which he was supposed to have submitted to the premier?

[Walesa] Yes. We are interested in conclusions from these materials on the basis of which it would be somehow possible to embark on a discussion.

Since there were no conclusions [word indistinct] this time we have finished very rapidly. We are waiting and we are ready for talks. We are waiting for him to prepare the conclusions and we will adopt an attitude toward these.

We want to talk. We do not want the strike to take place. However, we cannot act differently, since talks alone are a waste of time and energy. We must resolve the problem, but with conclusions.

[Reporter] It is expected that talks will be continued tomorrow, though the time is not known.

[Walesa] They will be continued for sure.

We have said, one side and the other, that tomorrow we are going to resume the talks and with conclusions which we have requested from the government side.

Ready to Continue Talks

LD260010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2240 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Excerpt" from statement made by Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity, to an unidentified TRYBUNA LUDU journalist after 25 March talks between the NSZZ Solidarity and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs--read by announcer]

[Text] The talks have not been interrupted but postponed. We are ready at every moment to continue them. We do not want the strike to materialize. We consider that a Pole not only can but should find common ground with another Pole. The matters in question affect all of us, the many millions of members of the union.

I consider that the 90 days of peace have not collapsed--the days for which General Jaruzelski appealed. The situation is really difficult.

In Bydgoszcz, during the session of the KKP, I put my prestige at stake. I have taken a personal risk in order to prevent an immediate general strike. A week has already elapsed since the Bydgoszcz events. There is still time to avoid another strike and in fact should we come to an agreement at the last moment before the hour fixed for the Friday warning strike, I will call it off in front of television cameras.

We realize that economic losses which our country has suffered could further increase. We must get out of this situation. It is late. We also need peace and time in order to concentrate on union activities and not occupy ourselves with other matters.

SOLIDARITY COMMISSION PUBLISHES STRIKE DEMANDS

LD251256 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The National Consultation Commission Solidarity has published its strike demands. They demand, among other things, immediate legal steps against those responsible for the acts of violence against Solidarity activists in Bydgoszcz, Warsaw and other places in Poland. The union demands a full guarantee of the security of its activists, echelons and [word indistinct].

They demand a cessation of investigations into people who, in 1976-80, carried on opposition activity, even those, who, in the light of the existing legislation, formally infringed the law. Solidarity demands a guarantee to private farmers of the right to join in trade unions and also the repeal of the Council of Ministers' resolution on strike pay.

TU, GOVERNMENT MEET ON CRISIS, QUICKLY ADJOURN

LD251828 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The talks which began on Sunday, between a delegation of NSZZ Solidarity, including Chairman Lech Walesa, and the Council of Ministers' Committee for Trade Union Affairs, with the participation of Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, were resumed this afternoon in the office of the Council of Ministers. Discussion of the topics tackled during Sunday's meeting is being continued.

The government side has proposed a platform of cooperation with the aim of finding a way out of the crisis.

The Solidarity delegation is submitting demands formulated at the extraordinary session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] in Bydgoszcz.

Deliberations are continuing behind closed doors.

AFP on Talks, Adjournment

NC252022 Paris AFP in English 2015 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (AFP)--Negotiations between the Solidarity labor union and the Polish Government were broken off tonight hardly half an hour after they were started, it was reported here.

The talks are to be resumed tomorrow, but no precise hour has apparently as yet been set for that new meeting, only one day before a nation-wide strike is tentatively scheduled if no settlement is reached between the two parties. The union seeks political guarantees against a repetition of last week's incidents in the northern town of Bydgoszcz where 20 unionists were badly beaten up by police, while the government seeks to avert the strike.

Today's meeting, according to government sources, was suspended upon the initiative of Lech Walesa, Solidarity's top leader. The unionists, according to these sources, asked the government for unspecified "supplementary documents" in support, this was taken to mean, of its thesis on what exactly happened at Bydgoszcz.

The union negotiators looked shattered as they were emerging from the seat of the government where the talks were held. One of them, Tadeusz Mazowiecki, said, "We have had no results." Mr Walesa himself covered his face with both hands. He would only say, "negotiation put off."

He as well as chief government negotiator Mieczyslaw Rakowski, the deputy premier in charge of union relations, were expected to hold press conferences later tonight.

BYDGOSZCZ INJURED IN 'SATISFACTORY' CONDITION

LD252010 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] We have been informed by the duty doctor, [words indistinct], Dr Slawomir Radziukiewicz, the Bydgoszcz Voivodship medical officer, and the duty doctor at the neurosurgical clinic of the Warsaw Medical Academy, that the state of health of Jan Rulewski, Marian Labedowicz and Michal Bartoszek is satisfactory and gives no rise for concern.

PEOPLES COUNCIL SESSION RESUMES IN BYDGOSZCZ

LD261004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] As our correspondent reports, the deliberations of the sixth session of the voivodship People's Council [WRN] resumed today in Bydgoszcz. Discussed will be the reasons for breaking off the debate on 19 March and organizational matters. The council will approve this year's work plan and will listen to answers to questions given by the Bydgoszcz voivoda.

The agenda of the deliberations envisages speeches by representatives of the Presidium of the WRN; voivodship team of young councillors, Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of Solidarity, and a discussion.

The session continues the deliberations in accordance with the request of 45 councillors who, last Thursday, carried on talks with Solidarity trade unionists. They took the stand at a time when the solution of controversial issues, (?through) a WRN session, was guaranteed by the law on people's councils. In a communique signed in the evening of 19 March jointly with the MKZ of NSZZ Solidarity, they recognized that an integral part of the future session, convened on the recommendation of the councillors, would be giving Solidarity representatives a chance to speak.

MALCZYNSKI: CONSEQUENCES OF STRIKES 'INCALCULABLE'

LD251940 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Jerzy Malczynski commentary]

[Text] Amid the many proposals made by the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs to the leadership of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity during the Sunday talks there was the following one:

In connection with the catastrophic economic situation in Poland and to prevent the total breakdown of the country's economic system and of supplies for the population it is imperative to halt any kind of strike action, including strike readiness.

Then there was talk about ensuring the fulfillment of all spring work in agriculture, about efforts for exports and about halting the continuous increases in wages and in social payments.

Today the talks have been resumed. We are all awaiting their results with great hopes. The talks are not easy for both sides, but the government side, and this is also admitted by world press agencies, is in a particularly difficult situation.

Let us make the case clear: On the one side there are very few means of making concessions and on the other hand--if the demands are not met--there is the threat of strikes, warning strikes at first, followed 4 days later by a real strike.

No doubt the government committee will do everything to prevent strikes. Their consequences, both social as well as political, and also economic, could be incalculable.

We realize that even a few hours' break in production reduces the quantity of goods for distribution.

Even greater harm would be caused by enterprises cooperating with strikers. As a result of the mutual links between different enterprises which are so necessary in modern, specialized industry, and especially in Poland, whereas the result of mistakes made in recent years these enterprises have been excessively developed, the damage would be all the greater.

Any curb in production in a cooperating enterprise amounting to only a few percent could lead to a complete stop in production by another cooperating partner. Truly, we cannot afford this.

We have, in fact, no reserves. Foodstuffs would last at the best for 12 days. This does not call for comment.

We need credits but no one wants to provide them for us because we are not fulfilling our export deliveries. Thus it is rather difficult to think about imports at present, of foodstuffs, for example.

It is not only a problem of foreign loans. What matters is to regain confidence.

Talks which are conducted under the threat of strikes cannot lead to a sensible concord of views and they paralyze authority. This is very dangerous because only an efficient system of authority can act in a way that would lead the country out of its economic depression.

Thus the greatest danger would lie in linking the economic crisis with a political crisis and the extremist groups are actually aiming at that, contrary to the obvious interests of the vast majority of the Polish nation and irrespective of whether the people are organized or not, and in which organization they are.

In an interview published in yesterday's press, Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski said, among others: In a legalized state, a policy aimed at the destabilization of the institutions of authority cannot be tolerated. The problem is this: partnership, but it has to be bilateral, personal, local and so on. Ambitions, too, must have their limits.

It appears that the dispute has ceased to deal with the merits of the case. It is more an ambitious push you--push back game, in which one side is, in a way, running away from responsibility for the real interests of those it is supposed to represent.

Lt us return for a moment to the interview quoted earlier.

You must believe me, the deputy premier said, that in my whole attitude toward Solidarity and toward the various new political structures that are now growing in the country, I do not harbor even a trace of animosity. I try to understand everyone, I want to cooperate with everyone, but unfortunately I meet with signs of dislike and with aggressiveness which is difficult to understand. This is not the path which would lead us to the longed-for Poland.

Let me repeat once again: It is a bad politician who thinks that one can continue forever putting pressure on the government. One cannot do much with radicalism alone.

Those were fragments from the interview with the deputy premier. As for the present, each one of us must consider the situation within his own conscience, his Polish conscience, the conscience which is sensitive not only to the present but also to the future of our fatherland.

DZIENNIK LUDOWY URGES 'DIALOGUE' AFTER BYDGOSZCZ

LD210924 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0530 GMT 21 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Here is another commentary on the events in Bydgoszcz. Piotr (Ziarnik) writes in DZIENNIK LUDOWY: If all of us, or the overwhelming majority of the public, want calm, we should not be encouraged to take part in activities that disrupt peace. It is essential to talk first, to examine things in depth. The Bydgoszcz conflict requires this kind of thorough investigation. It is to be hoped, Piotr (Ziarnik) writes, that this will be done in accordance with the law, by competent state organs, with the participation of representatives of the public. The position taken by Premier Jaruzelski, to the effect that only a constant dialogue and a patient examination of conflicts that arise can facilitate resolution of the extraordinary difficult and complex problems faced by our country provides the basis of this hope. The premier's position has been outlined in the statement by the government spokesman.

One should express the hope that the other side, the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity will also adopt the same position, that, contrary to what is announced earlier, it will not break off talks with the government. Dialogue is the only way to resolve matters. The commentary's title is "Peace Is Needed as Much as Bread."

GDANSK MKZ TO MOVE TO SHIPYARDS IF STRIKE DECLARED

LD251734 Koszalin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] In the coastal area the strike alert continues. Here is the latest information:

Today, at 1700, the talks between the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity and the government commission will be resumed in Warsaw. In accordance with instructions from KKP Solidarity, in the event of a general strike being declared, the Interfactory Founding Committee, Solidarity in Gdansk will be moved to headquarters in the Gdansk shipyards named after Lenin.

POZNAN TU ACTIONS, 'TENSION,' STRIKE ALERT REPORTED

LD251656 Poznan Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Poznan, like all the larger cities in Poland, is experiencing a strike alert which was announced by the NSZZ Solidarity as a result of the Bydgoszcz conflict. A poster and leaflet campaign is continuing. Solidarity is giving its members information on the meeting of the National Consultative Commission [KKP], which set up a National Strike Committee [KKS], to prepare a warning strike for this coming Friday and a general strike for Tuesday.

The 10-strong KKS has been joined by Poznan representative Lech (Dymalski). The Interfactory Founding Committee [MKZ] of NSZZ Solidarity Wielkopolska region has been working since yesterday afternoon on the premises of the Cegielski plant. This is in accordance with the decisions of the KKP and with similar moves by other MKZ's.

The state of tension is perceptible, although the calm prevailing in all workplaces and normal production are an eloquent sign of society's serious attitude toward (?the conflict).

Everyone is waiting for its successful solution through negotiation.

BRATKOWSKI WARNS OF PERILS FROM 'HARDLINERS'

LD251619 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 81 p 3

[Unattributed report on open letter to PZPR members from Polish Association of Journalists chairman: The Hardliners Are Only Promising Us Tragedy"]

[Text] In his open letter to PZPR members, Association of Journalists Chairman Bratkowski writes in particular under the headline "We Are Choosing."

"...The situation is becoming increasingly desperate. We are entering a new crisis. Let us have no illusions: This crisis is the last chance for those who would like to deflect our party from the path of social harmony, leading our state and our society to inevitable catastrophe.

"These are the people who do not want an agreement, even with the party's grassroots... and are trying to postpone the extraordinary congress by any means.... These are the people who are trying to place the forces of law and order in conflict with their own society.... These are the people who are portraying themselves to our neighbors as the only force capable of guaranteeing the continuation of our alliances and of the regime.

"The truth is that they do not represent any force and cannot guarantee anything to anybody, not even to themselves. It is impossible to govern this country supported only by part of the party apparatus...in conflict with several million workers and millions of peasants....

"Our hardliners are not putting forward any program but confrontation and misinformation. They promise us no change other than tragedy.... They are now trying to draw the party leadership and the government toward a clash with all of society--a clash which will have unforeseeable consequences. They are trying to provoke society into taking actions which justify the use of force....

"I will not mention any names but, as everybody knows, these people include comrades in our party's top bodies who are helped by a circle of comrades united behind the party's Warsaw organization and also by some other members of the apparatus.... I believe that if they remain in party bodies they will cause the same tensions and even more serious tensions than before. I do not say that the other comrades in the leadership make no mistakes, (?but) I say openly that we have always counted on Comrade Kania and Comrade Barcikowski (note) (deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and party Politburo member, negotiator of Szczecin agreements in August 1980). We see no alternative to the Jaruzelski government. These men have been and are able to win acceptance by the majority of the nation for the policy of social agreement.... I see no other path for our party; any other path leads to the political graveyard....

"It is easy to reach agreements with us if people really want to. There is no need to be afraid of us.... We need a just state, a sound economy and a wise policy instead of demoralization and chaos. It seems to me that we party members should tell our party Central Committee and society what our choice is and say it loud and clear. The future largely depends on us...."

WROCLAW SD URGES NAMING OF BYDGOSZCZ 'CULPRITS'

LD251842 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 81

["Text" of resolution adopted on 25 March by the Wroclaw Voivodship SD Committee Presidium]

[Text] Assessing the social and political situation in the country as a whole and the region, the Presidium of the Wroclaw Voivodship SD Committee expresses its deepest concern with the accumulation of hindrances on the path to the democratic renewal of life in Poland.

The political game recently started by not yet fully identified forces constitutes the greatest danger to the vital interests of the state and the nation since August 1980. It is directly aimed against the program of Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski's government, which awakens the general hopes of the population. The SD has fully supported and continues to support this program and sees in it a real possibility to resolve the economic crisis and to continue the process of renewal in accordance with (?the hopes) of society. This stand was recently expressed by the supreme forum of our party, the 12th SD Congress.

The members of the Wroclaw organization of the SD expect the circumstances of the Bydgoszcz incident of 19 March 1981 to be fully explained and for all the culprits to be named, called to political account and brought to justice. We consider it an urgent matter that the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic should take part in an objective assessment of the situation and the defining of ways to restore social peace.

WROCLAW PLANT PZPR URGES EXPLANATION OF EVENTS

LD251834 Wroclaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Resolution adopted on 25 March by the PZPR plant committee executive at the Wroclaw Mostostal plant]

[Tdx] We support the program of Premier Jaruzelski's government, the appeal for 90 calm days in the country and for the days to follow to be days in which we shall live and work in calm.

We consider it our duty to adopt an attitude regarding the events in Bydgoszcz. We do not think that all the possibilities for reaching an agreement between the ruling bodies and invited delegates of the NSZZ Solidarity have been exhausted following the session of the Bydgoszcz Voivodship People's Council which resulted in the creation of deadly dangerous tension in the country. We demand that the Bydgoszcz events be completely explained and that conclusions from the real course of these events be drawn.

We appeal both to the Government of the Polish People's Republic and to the NSZZ Solidarity to achieve an agreement and to prevent any further inflammation of the situation.

We support the appeal of the editor-in-chief of GAZETA ROBOTNICZA, Julian Bartosz, for the urgent convening of a plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee. We are convinced that the recent painful matters will be resolved by negotiating an agreement.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI ON LENIN'S CONCEPT OF TRADE UNIONS

LD181004 Warsaw PAP in Russian 2100 GMT 17 Mar 81

["Lenin's Beacons"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 17 Mar (PAP)--Under the above title the paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI publishes a lengthy article by Marek Cisieki which throws light on Lenin's concept of trade unions and relates it to Polish reality. The author writes, among other things:

Regarding the role of trade unions as defenders of the interests of the working people Lenin maintained that after the socialist revolution trade unions should become a "school of communism," which meant teaching working people to manage public property, as well as to cope with their problems. At the same time Lenin paid attention to the fact that in view of the necessity to raise the productivity of labor and the profitability of each state enterprise and in connection with the possibility of the emergence of "private" interests of any one government department at the industrial enterprises, there arose a kind of contradiction between the interests of the workforce and of the management. Therefore, trade unions should defend the interests of the employees and contribute as much as possible to the improvement of their social and living conditions. They should do this by means of eliminating mistakes which the administrative organs have allowed to occur and which derive from the bureaucratic distortions caused by the state apparatus. This fact, the author stresses, must be well realized by all working people, including those who lead our trade unions. They must realize that out of this important mission of trade unions in a socialist society there derive positive tasks of trade unions, especially in the field of economics.

Another problem in Polish reality, and an exceptionally complex one, is presented by the episodes of strike action. Lenin's theses maintain that the ultimate aim of the ventures of the working class in a proletarian state is the consolidation of that state and of the class-based state authority. This should be done through fighting bureaucratic distortions on the part of the state, through fighting the mistakes of the state. Hence, according to Lenin, it should be the task of trade unions to cooperate and eliminate, as quickly as possible and as smoothly as possible any conflicts, naturally with the maximum advantage for the working people. If these advantages can be achieved without affecting the interests of other groups as well as the fundamental interests of the proletarian state and its economy. Unfortunately, M. Cisieki notes, the events of recent months have shown that the current activity of trade unions (part of the Solidarity trade union) differs radically from such a position and that this activity brings rather unfavorable results for the public, the national economy and the interests of the country.

There arises the problem concerning the membership of trade unions and their attitude toward religion. V. Lenin pointed out most decisively the necessity for introducing the principle of voluntary membership in entering trade unions and he also emphasized that trade union members should on no account be expected to hold specific political views. In this respect, just as in their attitude to religion, trade unions--in Lenin's words--should be "nonparty."

The author of the article regards as wrong the fact that [word indistinct] trade unions are often ascribed the role of a force called upon to wage struggle against the political and economic administration representing the interests of the socialist state.

The author calls absurd and dangerous for the state as a whole the opinion that trade unions represent the working people and the organs of state administration represent forces hostile to the working people. Only people who hold antisocialist views can hold such an attitude, notes M. Cisieki. This problem should be treated particularly carefully as it presents a threat both to the socialist system and to the achievement of the process of democratization.

PZPR CONGRESS NOT TO CONVENE BEFORE MID-1981

LD251740 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Mar (PAP)--TRYBUNA LUDU carries a lengthy article entitled "What Sort of Party Should It Be?" Devoted to the problems of the discussion preceding the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. The author of the article, Zbigniew Sedlecki, devotes much attention to the innovative conception of the preparations for the congress, which is unprecedented in the party's history.

Usually, he writes, the period of pre-congress discussion has been opened by the publication of theses confirmed by a plenum of the Central Committee. This time the preparation is taking place in two stages, the first of which is to prepare the theses. In this, the Congress Commission is to be not so much the author as the coordinator of the work on it, as well as the editor, while the proposals will come from numerous and varied groups specially formed to work on specific problems, or spontaneously created by party organizations and sections, public organizations--anywhere where people are thinking about the renewal of the party and the renewal of Polish public life. The adoption of these theses at a plenum of the Central Committee is to open the second stage: a broad discussion involving not only the party but the whole people.

This innovative concept has proved very fruitful. It abounds with a great richness of ideas, proposals and concepts, and is stimulating intellectual activity in all the collectives which taking part in the first stage of the preparations, in particular among economists, in party organizations at major enterprises and at colleges and institutes. Many voivodship PZPR committees have set up commissions to prepare for the congress, consisting of many groups dealing with particular problems.

According to data from the recent session of the Congress, before the conclusion of the first stage, it is still necessary to conduct [words indistinct] the second of them is intended to approve the draft theses for pre-congress discussion. Nor should the second state, that is, the pre-congress discussion itself, be closed too soon. This it is intended to hold the congress not before the middle of 1981.

This delay, in the opinion of the author of the article in TRYBUNA LUDU, should not be attributed to procrastination. In spite of considerable differences of opinion, at least two versions of these have already been produced. However, the holding of consultations about these versions with the spontaneously formed congress commissions of certain voivodship [words indistinct] further serious editing work.

I go along, the author writes, with the opinion that the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress, the first extraordinary congress in the history of our party and undoubtedly the most important since the unifying one, must be well (?prepared) [words indistinct] as certain party organizations are demanding, that it be brought forward regardless of the state of preparation.

Only the identification and overcoming of differences can give us the internal discipline and unity of action which the party so greatly needs today, notes (?the author) in conclusion.

Differences must be overcome not by denying freedom to speak to those who hold a different opinion, but by open discussion, observing all the principles of democracy within the party.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON ARMY SUPPORT FOR PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD201414 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 20 Mar 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Support for the Program of the Party and Government," S. Reperowicz writes in TRYBUNA LUDU about the position adopted by the army before the Ninth PZPR Congress. Noting that the servicemen warmly supported the call by Army Gen W. Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, for 90 tranquil working days, S. Reperowicz recalls that the army, together with the party, expressed itself in favor of socialist renewal at the time of the working class disturbances on the seaboard in the summer of 1980. At the same time it resolutely came out against manifestations of anarchy and squabbling and attempts to destabilize life in the country and to dismantle state bodies. The businesslike and principled position of the Armed Forces, characterized by great patience and tolerance, accords with PZPR aspirations and the army considers that the only correct way of solving internal problems in a socialist state is talks between the leadership and the people.

The dignified and calm position adopted by the army helped the party and people's power in the course of the many months of discussions to eliminate the painful social conflicts by political means. The army, having at its disposal the appropriate armed force, guaranteed that no force alien to socialism would hamper the holding of negotiations. The prestige of the army, for which all generations of soldiers have worked, has also operative.

The appointment of Gen W. Jaruzelski as chairman of the Council of Ministers, with his retention of the portfolio of minister of national defense, occurred during the latest intensification of the disturbances which are being stirred up on various pretexts. The transfer of the leadership of state executive power to the hands of a frontline soldier who has for many years been leading the army, which enjoys general respect, was received by the people with a sense of relief, confidence and hope.

The TRYBUNA LUDU observer writes that within the army enlarged sitting of party committees at various levels are being held and also meetings and conferences during which the directives of the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum are being discussed. Servicemen are advocating a strengthening of the leading role of the party within the state, to which it is entitled in view of its front-ranking ideology and also its meritorious services in the struggle to liberate the country and for the country's recovery and socialist development.

JARUZELSKI CHAIRS ECONOMIC REFORM COMMISSION SESSION

LD252234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] As reported in our evening bulletin, the Economic Reform Commission convened today and was chaired by Premier Wouchiech Jaruzelski. The work of the commission up to now and the draft proposals for the reform were assessed and the draft proposals for new laws on workers' self-government and the state enterprise were discussed. The commission also discussed the reform of supply prices and a draft decision on bringing the value of fixed assets up to date.

As Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski stated, the convening of a Economic Reform Commission in a situation of dramatic developments within the country may appear to many people as a surrealistic decision. The possibility of postponing this session was taken under consideration. However, the view prevailed that regardless of the seriousness of the situation in the country one must look to the future and work consistently to prepare the economic reform.

This constitutes, Premier Jaruzelski said among other things, a confirmation of the government's determination to lead the country out of the crisis, an expression of the endeavor to solve difficult problems by political methods.

DEPUTY PREMIER MALINOWSKI ADDRESSES FARMERS CONGRESS

LD252316 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1825 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Report by Heryk Podwojci from proceedings in Warsaw of seventh congress of agricultural circles--with portion recorded]

[Excerpt] Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski took the floor during today's discussion. He said that representatives of the government followed with great attention the progress of debates of this peasant parliament, as it was described during discussion. Much is being said during the congress about matters of greatest importance for the nation, country, and countryside. Speeches contain deep ideas and thoughts which on the one hand defend the interests of farmers and respect for their work, and which on the other prove that the countryside wants to feed our society.

On behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, Deputy Premier Roman Malinowski gave the assurance that all proposals made at the congress would be considered by the government with full attention and in all honesty, together with the central council of agricultural circles to be elected by the congress. The slogan "Everything for Agriculture, Everything for the Food Sector" will be treated by Wojciech Jaruzelski's government as defining the strategy of its activity.

Deputy Premier Malinowski said he would like the government decisions and their implementation in practice to meet farmers' demands, create the right kind of climate in rural areas and help to solve sooner and better the production and social problems of the farming population.

The deputy premier then spoke about decisions recently made and others still in preparation which deal with the development of farming and the whole food sector and improvement in welfare conditions of rural population. Here is part of his speech dealing with this subject:

[Begin recording] On 20 February the government appointed the Food Economy Council as an advisory and expert organ of the Council of Ministers on matters of farm policy and agricultural development, agricultural procurement and processing, and the whole food sector. (?The council consists of representatives of farm expertise), agricultural circles activists, activists of circles of farming women, branch associations, cooperative organizations and also departments supplying means of production for farming and providing services.

As early as the current half-year, the council and its teams of experts will consider, among other things, the issue of profitability of farm production and changes in procurement prices. They will carry out a review of the effectiveness of financial and economic means used in agriculture which will include credits, loans, insurance, mortgages and depreciation. On the basis of this review the council will make definite proposals on this matter.

Also in this half-year, the council will consider together with its teams the whole program for supplying means of production this year and in the next few years. Among members of the council is Deputy Premier Jedynek, who is also a deputy chairman of the Council, and who [words indistinct] is in charge of the team which is preparing proposals in this respect. [Passage indistinct] [end recording]

FORMER RADIO, TV DIRECTOR EXPELLED FROM PARTY

LD251850 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] The party organization in the Committee for Radio and Television has expelled from the PZPR Jerzy Hanbowski, former director general of the Committee for Radio and Television affairs.

Jerzy Hanbowski transgressed basic ethical and moral norms binding for a party member by deriving personal profits from his post. When managing Polish radio he acted against the interests of programs, repressed criticism and implemented a personnel policy damaging for this institution.

BARECKI ON NEW HEALTH FACILITY IN SWINOUJSCIE

LD241220 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Summary] Jozef Barecki, press spokesman for the Council of Ministers, told journalists that the local leisure center in Swinoujscie belonging to the Council of Ministers has been handed over to the health service to be used as a hospital. Swinoujscie, which usually has 50,000 inhabitants, becomes a huge tourist center in the summer with all the attendant ills, one of which is the poor state of the local health facilities. It would take too long to build a hospital. Hence, the Szczecin voivoda set up a commission which investigated the feasibility of using the center's facilities for health service purposes. This met public demands.

The center will have to be adapted. The voivodship committee of the national health protection fund has already said it will help equip the hospital. The number of beds in Swinoujscie hospitals will thus increase by (?30). An 18-member team is working in Szczecin, investigating the possibilities of using the existing facilities for special purposes to help the health service such as nurseries, kindergartens and outpatients' clinics.

Party members belonging to a district committee in the city suggested that a villa belonging to the committee should be handed over for these special purposes. It has 500 sq m of space and a large garden. Other facilities have been handed over as well. There will be more kindergartens, nurseries and outpatient clinics.

GDANSK, GDYNIA PROBLEMS, UNFAVORABLE SITUATION NOTED

LD241606 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Excerpt] The plans for this year's transloading in the ports of Gdansk and Gdynia has been reduced by one-third. This was due mainly to the collapse of exports and imports in Poland's foreign trade. While last year some 80 ships were in the ports on an average day, now the number is only about 50.

In the port of Gdynia today the corrected plan for this year's quarter has been overfulfilled by 213 tons but Gdansk is behind by six percent. The shortage of cargo, in particular bulk cargo, means that much space in the ports is idle. The situation is very unfavorable in the northern port. This largest base for the handling of liquid fuels and coal is serving very few ships. Through today only 207,000 tons have been handled there. Since the beginning of the year only two tankers have called in the northern port. During the same period last year the amount of liquid fuel handled there exceeded 1 million tons.

FIKUS REFUTES DATA ON JOURNALISTS' INCOMES

AU241424 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 20-22 Mar 81 p 2

[Unattributed report: "How Much Do Journalists Earn?"]

[Text] In his talk with a PAP correspondent about the incomes of the people "at the top" (the premier, ministers and the party apparatus) Piotr Karpiuk, vice minister of labor, wages and social affairs, cited a journalist's pension which, as he said, is one of the highest in Poland (Z35,000).

Dariusz Fikus, secretary general of the Association of Polish Journalists, states in that connection: The vice minister's statement can create the impression that journalists really receive high pensions.

That would be very nice, but, unfortunately, is not true. The pension in question is a unique case. Some 80 percent of journalist pensions are in line with the social minimum. Of the 800 retired journalists, merely 1.5 percent are in receipt of pensions of over Z10,000, 40 percent of Z4,000, 20 percent of over Z4,000 and 20 percent of between Z5,000-6,000.

Some 20 percent of journalists earn up to Z6,000, 30 percent up to Z8,000, 40 percent between Z8,000-12,000 and only 10 percent over Z12,000 a month. Some 112 journalists receive "top earnings" (over Z20,000), but half of them are employed by television, one-third by radio and only 14 belong to the several thousands of press journalists. An interesting feature of that situation is that all those journalists hold functions but do not write.

On the other hand, D. Fikus stated, we are ahead in some other statistics: Only one of every six journalists lives long enough to retire.

ECONOMISTS BLAME STALIN FOR ECONOMIC PLIGHT

AU231106 Warsaw SZTANDAR MŁODYCH in Polish 17 Mar 81 pp 1, 4

[Malgorzata Pokojnska article: "How To Improve the Economy?--People and the System"]

[Excerpts] A West German journalist said that the most recent congress of Polish economists in the Warsaw Victoria Hotel had been a "ball on the Titanic."

The economists' congress dealt with the reasons for our economic crisis and suggested various measures to overcome it. It devoted much time to various draft reforms and indicated what must be done in economic policy to counter the current most harmful trends. Let us begin with the reasons for the crisis.

An excerpt from the congress resolution: "The main reasons for the crisis are rooted in the defect of the present socioeconomic system, which makes it possible to follow an irresponsible economic policy, encourages massive waste of human labor, ingenuity, materials and energy, blocks socially useful innovations, hinders development of export specialization, constantly causes economic imbalances in various spheres and is a source of all the negative social manifestations: corruption, disregard for work and social property, erosion of moral norms...."

In the report presented to the congress by Prof Aleksander Lukaszewicz we read: "The economic policy evolved at the beginning of the seventies sought to overcome the threshold of extensive development not by intensive methods of economic management but by a violent investment acceleration based on a violent increase in exploiting foreign loans. That acceleration was not backed by any necessary changes in the structure of the national economy and in the principles of its functioning. That is why improvements in the situation were merely temporary...."

...What has remained is just gigantic indebtedness.... Irresponsible decisions were made and systemic mechanisms made them possible. At one time only people were blamed for failures--people mainly at the lowest levels of the economy. Today, it is above all the system that is being blamed, but the system was not born of itself. It was also devised by people.

An excerpt from Prof Jan Mujzel's statement to the congress: "We were confronted with a mechanism of political conditions that made it possible for the leaders of economic life to disdain the pressure from below by scientists and practitioners, to ignore the achievements of theory and even to stick contemptuous and destructive labels on it. Precisely such an attitude of the leading apparatus toward attempts at reform (reference is made to unsuccessful attempts in 1956-57 and 1971-74)--an attitude that was, at best, full of superciliousness and reserve if not negation and that allowed dogmatism and ignorance to fight for the palm--was the main reason for the failures of systemic measures...."

Dogmatism and ignorance. The authors of the report, of whom there were several dozens, listed their arguments in favor of such an evaluation of the situation.

In their view the governing circles' attitude toward systemic reform had been affected by J. Stalin's work "Economic Problems of Socialism in the USSR." Stalin identified a concrete functioning system with the essence of socialism.... That was precisely what defeated the opportunities for more profound systemic changes and what muzzled the champions of such changes. The system in power was the actual criterion of politically evaluating each proposed measure. No wonder, then, that what could be done in the best of events was to patch up and to adjust a little, but not to change the ruling principles. That is why so much noise was made about "improving," "bettering," "perfecting...."

Classic statements torn out of their contexts and tendentiously interpreted also influenced the authorities' approach to reforms. For example, Lenin's observation that "socialism is one vast factory" was made into a dogma, namely, that the economy is a single multi-factory enterprise. As you can see, that was a source of the sheer pathological mania to do everything on a giant scale--a mania that was justified neither by economic nor social considerations. We could go on infinitely showing examples thereof....

The disclosure of the reasons for the present situation helps outline the principles of the necessary changes. The final resolution of the congress states that comprehensive reform of the socioeconomic system is a condition for overcoming the crisis and eliminating periodic disturbances and breakdowns. Such reform must be radical. What does it involve? Here are summaries or brief excerpts from statements made by congress participants.

Dr Leszek Balcerowicz: A comprehensive reform must embrace not only the socioeconomic system, but also the political system--the manner of government.

Prof Jan Mujzel: Departure from the system of command and administrative decrees and the introduction of regulated [regulowana] market economy endowed with the mechanisms of self-government, democracy and social justice are the crux of the necessary reforms.

Prof Czeslaw Bobrowski: Our socioeconomic situation is not only difficult; it is dangerous, because there are obstacles to correct decisions. The proposals for overcoming our crisis are not effective. I think that we should end the barren discussion on what should come first: reforms or economic balance.

Prof Janusz Beksia: I think that the situation is extremely bad and calls for speedy action. However, it will not be possible to halt negative trends with the help of rather simple measures. Above all, we must stop the universal habit--at the top and down below--of disregarding every rule of the game. I address this demand to the authorities: 1. begin dismantling the economic administration--the main task is to liquidate branch associations [zjednoczenia] and ministries; 2. exclude political bodies from economic activities; 3. supply information on the state of the economy--I have in mind the report that was promised many months ago; and 4. coordinate initiatives from below on setting up employee self-government groups.

Prof Jozef Popkiewicz: To me the most urgent issue now is a general reform of prices and wages.

Prof Jozef Kaleta: I do not agree with those who assert that reform will result in even greater chaos. Under the conditions of the present system we have not the slightest chance of balancing our economy. We are fifth in the world in coal production, but what of it? We are short of coal. Some people say that reform will trigger off unemployment, but they forget that we already have unemployment, except that it is concealed unemployment.... Reform should be started immediately and not in a few years because then there will certainly remain nothing to be reformed....

[Pokojska] In my view the congress discussion has supplied an exhausting answer to the questions about the shape and implementation of economic reform. The statements suggest measures that can and should be implemented at once. Trimming the central administration, consulting with society on changes in prices, sorting out legal regulations and giving a free vent to information--these issues require no more than the authorities' decisions. Postponing such decisions will help deteriorate the starting position and will make us pay more for reform--and for everything else--than we really have to.

'OPEN LETTER' SCORES 'CHAUVINISM,' 'ANTI-SEMITISM'

AU231628 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 20 Mar 81 p 2

["Open Letter"]

[Text] At the request of the signatories, we publish the following letter:

We signatories, who are linked with the community of the Polish intellectual and social leftwing, wish to express our resolute protest, concern and indignation on account of the recent manifestations of chauvinist and anti-semitic elements in Polish social life.

Illegal publications calling for racial hatred are appearing. The young generation is being fed false information. The forces that are once again resorting to anti-Semitism are exploiting the human tragedies of the Stalinist era and are intentionally distorting Poland's most recent history. That is damaging Poland's good name in the world and is subjecting the nation to an undeserved odium.

Public opinion has the right to suspect that behind these activities are the personal interests of groups and individuals who want to halt the processes of renewal and direct the salutary social trends into a blind alley, through distracting society's attention from the true perpetrators of evil and distortions.

For over 100 years the Polish leftwing has been stubbornly fighting ignorance, racial prejudice, calumny and chauvinism. Poland's most prominent minds have backed the enlightened principles of our social ideals. Great Polish literature and arts have been allies of those principles.

Now, too, we must not be silent. We appeal to political and social activists of all colors to openly and resolutely condemn the sowers of racial hatred.

Let us not permit anyone in the world to associate the name of Poland with wrongs, prejudice and ignorance.

[Signed] Jan Adamczewski, Jerzy Albrecht, Prof Dr Julian Aleksandrowicz, Janina Balcerzak, Dr Bronislaw Bednarz, Prof Jerzy Bossak, Anna Bratkowska, Jan Bratkowski, Stanislaw Brodzki, Jerzy Broskiewicz, Wojciech Brydak, Ernest Bryll, Prof Dr Adolf Ciborowski, Dr Barbara Cybulska, Andrzej Cybulski, Zygmunt Dabrowski, Olgier Dewitz, Wiktoria Dewitzowa, Prof Dr Krzysztof Dunin-Wasawicz, Dr Eugeniusz Duraczynski, Jerzy Fonkiewicz, Jan Frey-Bielecki, Tadeusz Gede, Henryk Golanski, Herbert Goldberg, Wieslaw Gornicki, Klemens Gniech, Dr Janusz Grochulski, Ryszarda Hanin Adam Hanuszkiewicz, Wincenty Heinrich, Prof Dr Mieczyslaw Hess, Agnieszka Holland, Tadeusz Holuj, Zygmunt Huebner, Krystyna Iglicka-Goldbergowa, Maciej Ilowiecki, Prof Wladyslaw Jackiewicz, Prof Dr Alfred Jahn, Dr Szymon Jakubowicz, Andrzej Jarecki, Krzysztof Jasinski, Zofia Jaworska, Prof Dr Boguslawa Jezowska-Trzebiatowska,

Kazimierz Karabas, Krzysztof Kasprzyk, Julian Kawalec, Jerzy Kawalerowicz, Elzbieta Kepinska, Krzysztof Kieslowski, Dr Mieczyslaw Kochanowski, Julian Kole, Michal Komar, Henryk Korotynski, Prof Bohdan Korzeniewski, Ludwik Krasucki, Dr Andrzej Kurz, Prof Dr Gerard Labuda, Eligiusz Lasota, Witold Leder, Prof Dr Ewa Lipinska, Eryk Lipinski, Andrzej Lakicki, Jan Lomnicki, Janusz Majewski, Prof Dr Wladyslaw Markiewicz, Wladyslaw Matwin, Lidia Minticz-Skarzynska, Elzbieta Morawiec, Jerzy Morawski, Janusz Morgenstern, Zofia Mrozowska, Prof Dr Jan Mujzel, Daniel Olbrychski, Maria Paluch, Teresa Pagowska, Prof Dr Kazimierz Petruszewicz, Dr Tadeusz Pioro, Marek Piwowski, Leszek Polony, Mieczyslaw Popiel,

Prof Dr Antoni Rajkiewicz, Maria Rutkiewicz, Irena Rybczynska, Zofia Rysiowna, Prof Dr Franciszek Ryszka, Prof Dr Henryk Samsonowicz, Wojciech Siemion, Zdzislaw Sierpinski, Jerzy Skarzynski, Prof Dr Halina Skibniewska, Marek Stachowski, Jonasz Stern. Zbigniew Stolarek, Dr Jan Strzelecki, Jerzy Surdykowski, Prof Dr Jerzy Szacki, Jozef Szajna, Prof Dr Klemens Szaniawski, Dr Tomasz Szarota, Dr Stanislaw Szwabe, Andrzej Szczepkowski, Maciej Szumowski, Dr Lukasz Szymanski, Jan Swiderski,

Dorota Terakowska, Prof Henryk Tomaszewski, Prof Dr Włodzimierz Trzebiatowski, Prof Dr Maria Turlejska, Marian Turski, Prof Dr Kazimierz Urbanik, Dr Adam Uziembło, Andrzej Wajda, Janusz Warminski, Krystyna Zachwatowicz, Zofia Zakrzewska, Zbigniew Zapasiewicz, Dr Janusz Zarzycki, Krystyna Zielinska, Edward Zebrowski and Prof Dr Stefan Zolkiewski

Warsaw, 19 March 1981

SLOWO POWSZECHNE VIEWS WEST'S ATTITUDE TO COUNTRY

AU251840 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 20-22 Mar 81 pp 1, 2

[Janusz Stefanowicz article: "In the Eyes of the West"]

[Text] One of the distinctive features of the Polish events since last August is the fact--both with regard to the aspects of crisis and renewal--that social awareness and the mass media treat them in almost total isolation from international politics. It is true that at times people do discuss--without excessive concern--the Soviet Union's current posture and its possible evolution. As for the West's posture, no one is getting worried because everyone takes it for granted that the West is friendly to Poland generally and to "renewal" in particular.

The view that the West is, as if automatically, friendly to the freedom movements in Poland has dominated our awareness ever since the partitions [1772-95], and no untoward experience--and we have had a great deal of them--has been able to uproot that view. However, we must concede that it gained a certain rational nucleus in 1960 and 1970.

The West's strategy toward the socialist countries at that time assumed that it is in the West's interest to maximally stress the differences between those countries and to pull them away from the Soviet Union precisely by supporting "liberalization," and by establishing closer relations with their peoples (and with their governments insofar as possible). The outlines of that new strategy were presented in 1961 by Professors Brzezinski and Griffiths in their famous article "Peaceful Involvement in Eastern Europe," which was published by FOREIGN AFFAIRS. That strategy was being promoted during the process of detente, and that is why the West attached such great importance to "humanitarian issues" during the CSCE negotiations and in Belgrade. All that went hand in hand with intensified economic cooperation with the East European countries. In other words, support for centrifugal and liberal tendencies was the basic motive of the Western states' agreement to the process of detente. The thesis "Through detente to unification" was a specific motive for the FRG.

Following Belgrade 1977, [CSCE foreign ministers' meeting] the United States and some of its allies critically evaluated the results of detente from the viewpoint of their own interests and achievements. The conclusion was that increased cooperation with the socialist countries had not resulted in any visible loosening of their political and even economic ties with Moscow because the basic links of their economies with the Soviet economy were preserved or even strengthened. It is significant that at just that time Assistant Secretary of State H. Sonnenfeld publicly stated that it was necessary for East European countries to continue "organic ties" with the USSR.

To explain the close dependence between those two views it is necessary to recall that the Western (including American) advocates of detente also supported the thesis that the period of "close bipolarity" in East-West relations was over and that the epoch of "pluralism" had arrived; that is, the epoch of various constitutional forms, greater independence of individual states, the establishment of regional groups of power and so on. In turn, the opponents of detente, who had launched their attacks soon after the Helsinki conference, took the view that the model of "pluralism" was harmful to the United States, weakened its leading role vis-a-vis its allies, and curbed the freedom of action in the "Third World." They thought, and still think, that because of the impossibility of gaining obvious superiority over the Soviet Union and of relegating it to the role of a second-class power, "close bipolarity" was actually the best solution because it made it possible to deal with the USSR on essential matters on the principle of "log-rolling," while making allowances for only the interests of each giant.

However, that attitude goes beyond politics. The rightwing in the West has learned that ideological "pluralism" is also harmful because it obscures the main and only front of the contemporary world's struggle between "freedom" and "communism," sows confusion within nations and is grist to the mill of all kinds of leftwingers. In black and white, "ideological bipolarity" leaves no room for various deviations and subtleties. Moreover, the manifestations confirming the socialist system's ability to reform itself are considered harmful in the long run, although they can be supported in the short run for reasons of expediency insofar as they trouble the Soviet Union.

The Reagan camp and others are strongly given to such reasoning. The extreme wing of the British Conservative Party and the FRG rightwing fully share that reasoning, and in the case of the FRG the "national question" is an additional, extremely important argument. The FRG rightwing, more than just the CDU/CSU, has believed from the beginning that the Brandt-Schmidt thesis that rapprochement with the GDR and Poland would create premises for future unification is completely false, because the Kremlin is a decisive factor in the issue. What is worse, that rapprochement--being ineffective insofar as international politics are concerned--obscures the true meaning of the "national question" among the West German people and above all, weakens the claims of the "1937 border." There is, therefore, no need to be nice to Honecker and even less to the Poles. On the other hand, it is necessary to hint to Russia that the issue of German unification will always be approached from the viewpoint of full respect for Russia's interests and rights in Europe.

The above items, represented by the objective opponents of Polish renewal in the capitalist world, are dominant now in the United States and have gained important footholds in Western Europe, where, nevertheless, the advocates of detente or at least of "stabilization," as Giscard d'Estaing said recently, are preponderant. At the same time, generally speaking, those advocates represent sympathy toward the processes of democratization in the socialist countries, above all in Poland. It goes without saying that this sympathy is not irrational, but is determined by the evaluation of the political situation and individual interests. Those advocates take the view that the Poles should sort out and improve their domestic matters in such a way that:

First, detente or whatever is left of it is not killed by events that could result from further intensification of the Polish crisis; second, the European balance of power is not undermined by such a course of events during which an internally weakened Poland, which would become less credible to the Soviet Union, would cease to play the role of an important barrier against the German pressure for unification; and third, the effectiveness and moderation of Polish changes make this state again a fully active champion of detente and all-European cooperation.

Those conditions determine not only the evaluation of the Polish political situation, but also the nature and size of economic-fiscal assistance, regardless of other calculations, which are often meaningful. [sentence as published] In any case the time has passed when the French economist S. Pisar created a furor with his book "The Weapon of Peace," in which he argued that economic cooperation (and assistance) is an independent and even overriding instrument of the policy of detente vis-a-vis the socialist countries. Today the preponderant view is that economic cooperation should be subordinated to political criteria, that is, it should be skillfully shaped and applied.

That no one in the West regarded us in the past, or regards us now, as a "Christ of nations" [a poet's description] should neither surprise nor discourage us. On the other hand, we must know what we can expect. Insofar as the camp of the "hawks" is concerned, a positive alternative is the passive reluctance vis-a-vis the Polish renewal--reluctance concealed in friendly but sterile political declarations and in economic favors, which are not made with excessive zeal. A negative alternative would be subversive activities in Poland to accelerate the rebirth of the cold war, the "world of bipolarity," and to tread here and there on the Soviet Union's toes. As for the "doves," we can hope for their understanding and moral support as well as some measure of material support as long as they are convinced that the development of events in Poland serves--or at least does not threaten--the prospects for European security, balance and cooperation, affecting everyone, including the Soviet Union.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS RCP POLITICAL COMMITTEE MEETING

AU241950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1850 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES)--Gathered on March 24 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu, the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP examined and approved the report on the analysis of the 1980 economic-financial results on the basis of a balance sheet.

It was considered that the data in the final balance sheet confirmed the remarkable successes of 1980 as well as of the entire 1976-1980 5-year plan period in the increase of the productive and technico-scientific potential of the national economy, in the high-rate development and intensive modernization of the productive forces, in the growth of the economic efficiency and improvement of the socioeconomic management. By applying the decision of the Political Executive Committee regarding the reduction of administrative and military expenditures in 1980, substantial amounts were saved.

The Political Executive Committee stressed that the economic-financial results scored in 1980 were an expression of the determination with which the entire people translates into fact the policy of the Romanian Communist Party.

At the same time, the Political Executive Committee pointed to some shortcomings and negative phenomena that had occurred in last year's economic and financial activity.

The Political Executive Committee approved the program of measures regarding the improvement of the economic-financial situation in economic units following the analysis of the 1980 activity on the basis of a balance sheet. It was set that prime of place be given to the integral fulfillment of the production plan in industry and agriculture, reduction of expenditures and increase of profits, raising of economic efficiency onto a higher level, cut in imports and growth of exports with a view to ensuring an equilibrated balance of payments, an active balance, even to reducing part of the foreign debt this year.

The Political Executive Committee approved the draft decree regarding some financial measures imposed by the analysis of the 1980 economic-financial activity on the basis of a balance sheet, as well as the draft decree regarding some measures of granting the fund of the working people's partaking of benefits in 1980.

The Political Executive Committee also discussed and approved the report on the activity of solving the proposals, intimations, complaints and applications of the working people addressed to the party leadership, to party and state bodies, to mass and public organizations in 1980, the report on the activity carried on in 1980 by party and state bodies, by mass organizations for implementing the party's cadre policy, the report on the way in which the action of changing party member cards was carried on, as well as the report on the international activity of the party and state in 1980 and the guidelines for 1981. The Political Executive Committee decided that all those documents be submitted to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP.

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ON PARTY ORGANIZATION

AU251957 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1916 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES)--The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP took place on March 25 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The CC of the RCP analyzed and approved the report on the number of members, composition and organizational structure of the party on December 31, 1980. At that date, the Romanian Communist Party had 3,044,336 members, 83,419 more than at the end of 1979. Some 74.80 percent of the total number of party members carry on their activity in the sphere of material production; 19.70 percent of the majority population of the country and 29.50 percent of the active population are members of the RCP.

The plenary meeting emphasized the necessity that all party bodies and organizations further work for raising the political and organizational activity onto an ever higher level, for steadily strengthening party ranks both in number and in quality.

The CC of the RCP examined and approved the report on the activity carried on by party and state bodies, by mass organizations in 1980 for implementating the party's cadre policy. It was considered that the party and state bodies, the executives of mass and public organizations had shown growing concern for the promotion to leading offices the best cadres from the ranks of workers, peasants, engineers and other social categories so that the cadres' composition as a whole express the historical stand and mission of the working class in the management of the Romanian socialist society.

Likewise, the party bodies and organizations carried on sustained and permanent work for instructing cadres in a revolutionary spirit, for strengthening discipline and responsibility in exercising the attributions incumbent on them, for developing initiative, the attitude of full responsibility for the tasks set by the party in each domain of activity, for the observance of the laws of the country, of the norms of socialist ethics and equity. Following the increased attention given to training skilled cadres necessary for normal course of the activity in industry, agriculture and the other sectors, 428,000 workers were trained and 13,494 foremen and 36,700 graduates of higher learning institutes were distributed in production in 1980.

The plenary meeting recommended that actions be further taken for the promotion to leading offices in all domains of activity, to party and state bodies and apparatus, to the leadership of mass and public organizations, of ministries, of other institutions, of socioeconomic units, of an increased number of workers, foremen, technicians, other categories of working people, young people, and a larger number of women.

The plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP approved measures meant to ensure the further improvement of the activity of implementing the cadre policy of the party in all the fields of activity.

The CC of the RCP noted with satisfaction that the changing of party member cards was completed in good conditions and at the date set by the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP of March 1979. That action led to the steady strengthening of the party, of its cohesion and unity round the Central Committee, found its General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu.

Analyzing the way in which action is taken for the translation into fact of the measures set by the CC of the RCP in connection with the letters and audiences of the working people, the plenary meeting stressed that the activity carried on in that domain last year improved, the principles of our socialist democracy asserting themselves in this domain, too. It was considered that in 1980 the party and state bodies, the mass and public organizations had paid greater attention to appropriately solving the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications.

In thousands upon thousands of letters, the working people expressed their full adhesion to the home and foreign policy of the Romanian party and state, as well as their high consideration for the results scored in the socioeconomic development of society.

The plenary meeting noted with satisfaction that an ever larger number of citizens from all social categories had showed, in letters and during audiences, high responsibility for the destiny of the homeland, had confidently appealed to party and state bodies, to the party leadership, pointing to a series of negative states of affairs, contributing to their eradication, to the settlement of questions of general interest, to the mobilization of the working people in exemplarily implementing the resolutions of the twelfth congress, to the high-rate economic and social development of the homeland, to the steady rise in the people's welfare.

The plenary meeting set measures for the letter and audience activity to contribute more to the solving of the questions of socialist construction, to the operative resolution of the questions posed by the working people, to the strengthening of the links between the party and state and the masses of people, to the enhancement of the citizens' participation in running society, in deepening and developing our socialist democracy.

The plenary meeting examined the report on the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state in 1980 and the foreign policy guidelines in 1981.

The Central Committee considered that the Romanian Communist Party and Socialist Romania had carried on an intense and dynamic activity in the international arena in 1980 meeting the aspirations after peace, understanding and peaceful coexistence of the Romanian people, its legitimate concerns for the ensurance of international conditions of detente, security and cooperation allowing it to concentrate its energies on the building of the multilaterally developed socialist society. Likewise, it was stressed that the Romanian foreign-policy actions had served the general cause of socialism and peace, the aspirations for freedom, independence and progress of all nations, of the entire mankind.

The plenary meeting fully approved of the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state stressing that it bore the mark of the brilliant thinking and revolutionary actions of the general secretary of the party, president of the republic, Nicolae Ceausescu, being characterized by profound realism, scientific assessment of events, of their development tendencies, grasping and deciphering of the major processes in the world arena, innovating, original spirit, being a precious contribution to the assertion of the right to life, freedom, independence and progress of all peoples. The Central Committee was highly appreciative of Nicolae Ceausescu's role in elaborating and carrying into effect the entire foreign policy of the RCP and the Romanian state, of his contribution to enhancing socialist Romania's role and prestige in the international life, to promoting a policy of peace, collaboration and friendship among nations, to building a world in which all peoples can live freely in a climate of security and understanding, attain their aspirations for progress and welfare.

The plenary meeting highlights that the RCP and the Romanian state acted constantly--last year as well--for strengthening friendship and collaboration with the socialist countries, for amplifying relations with the developing and nonaligned countries, with the other states of the world irrespective of their social systems, for expanding cooperation with the communist and workers' parties, with the socialist and social democratic parties, with other ruling democratic forces and national liberation movements, with the advanced anti-imperialist forces everywhere. The Romanian Communist Party, socialist Romania made an active contribution to the struggle for solving the major issues of the contemporary epoch.

The plenary meeting reiterated the determination of the RCP and the Romanian state of further applying firmly the orientations of the 12th congress, of promoting unwaveringly the general line of the Romanian foreign policy of friendship and collaboration with all the socialist countries, with all the nations of the world, of active cooperation with all the advanced forces everywhere, and decided that further particularly energetic action be taken for enhancing socialist Romania's contribution to the struggle for socialism, detente, peace, understanding and broad international cooperation.

In connection with the questions debated, the plenary meeting adopted a corresponding resolution.

The plenary unanimously elected Petru Enache, alternate member of the Political Executive Committee of the Central Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, and Constantin Olteanu, Cornel Oenscu, Emilian Dobrescu and Leonard Constantin alternate members of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP.

At the end of the proceedings, Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the RCP, took the floor.

Ceausescu Speech

AU252045 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1954 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Report on speech by Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu at RCP Central Committee plenum in Bucharest 25 Mar 81]

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES)--Referring to party activity matters submitted to the plenum, Nicolae Ceausescu showed among other things:

We must permanently think that the activity of the party and its organizations is not an end in itself, it is directly linked to the implementation of the general domestic and foreign policy, to the ensurance of the victory of socialism and communism, to the achievement of the policy of peace and national independence, of improvement of the people's material and spiritual standards.

Reminding that, in the new 5-year period, the whole activity concentrates on achieving a new quality in all fields, on passing to a new development stage of the Romanian society, the speaker said: In this half-year period, probably in June, we will discuss in the plenum the 5-year plan made on the basis of the decisions of the 12th RCP Congress. Certainly with some specifications that proved necessary, given the fact that 2 years have passed since the congress. We must make the improvements required in order to ensure a most balanced development of our activity as a whole.

In consideration of the achievements we have had and of the powerful revolutionary changes in our society, we may say that the RCP has creditably fulfilled its mission assumed before the working class, before our entire people, the RCP general secretary went on.

Referring to the RCP composition, Nicolae Ceausescu said among other things: The stress should now fall not so much on the numerical growth of the party; it is our opinion that the number of party members fully reflects the party influence on the working class, the people. We must pay more attention to quality in future because the 12th congress orientation toward a new quality in all fields of activity must show also in the admission of new members. Being a ruling party, we must not forget that there also is a temptation to join the party for own's own interests. So, we must be more exacting when new members are admitted not to allow or tolerate that people wishing to take advantage of party membership for selfish reasons, for rising to various posts should join the party. Our party must stay a party whose members have a lofty revolutionary conscience.

In connection with the change of party cards, Nicolae Ceausescu said that 30,000 former party members had not received the new cards. It is a relatively small number, he stressed, if we think of the over 3 million membership. That proved necessary--and it was the right thing to do precisely in consideration of what I said before, of the fact that the party is joined also by people who are unprepared and fail to fulfill their duties as party members.

As far as the cadre policy is concerned, Nicolae Ceausescu stressed that in Romania all cadres are actually under the direct control of the people, their activity is judged by the way they act, by the way they work for the implementation of the party policy in their fields.

Starting herefrom, we must take even firmer action for a higher responsibility, for a higher sense of initiative, of discipline of the cadres in all fields of activity, to strengthen even more the responsibility of the party and state bodies--I am referring to the collective bodies--for cadre promotion.

In this context, he said the responsibility of the general meetings of working people should be increased in promoting people in various fields of activity. Probably, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored, we will have to take measures that the people promoted to leading posts should necessarily be subject to the approval and confirmation of the managing councils and general meetings of working people. The development level of our society, of socialist democracy in our country requires that new steps be taken in this respect. I am thinking of improvements on that line to be made by the congress of the working people's councils.

On a national level, too, we will have to see that the Grand National Assembly play a more active role in the promotion of cadres on a state line. We will have to take further action for the improvement and development of our socialist democracy. We have created a broad, democratic framework for the participation of the masses in the administration of society. What we have to do now is to improve this organizational framework, see that it works as well as possible, that the working people--beginning with the working class, the peasantry, the intelligentsia, the other social segments--be able to have their say directly on all matters of concern to our society, this is an essential demand of socialist democracy, of the successful building of socialism and communism.

We must permanently see that the activity of party organizations, of each communist be aimed at fulfilling the party policy in close agreement with the interests of the working class and of the other social classes and segments. Taking as a starting point the fact that in our system, the working class is the ruling class in society, we must provide conditions for this role to be fulfilled in the entire activity, in all fields, to achieve that the party organizations, each party member must be in the midst of the people and take action in close unity with the masses of working people. I have said it more than once and I wish to say it again that the communists have no special rights, they have no privileges. They have extra duties which they assumed consciously--to be in the forefront of the struggle for the revolutionary transformation of the world, for the achievement of socialism and communism.

Referring to the working people's letters and suggestions, to the audiences held last year, Nicolae Ceausescu assessed that they were a form of participation of the masses of people in the exercise of control, in the settlement of various problems in the country's activity. But, he specified, we must say openly that they also criticize our party bodies. Most of these letters, intimations, suggestions refer to the general course of activity, to production, to the way in which various enterprises and institutions are managed or to the way in which the communists and other leading cadres work--a fact which proves the masses' concern for the appropriate course of activity.

There are intimations revealing dishonest acts by people entrusted with various offices. Unfortunately, some of these intimations proved to be true and we had to take appropriate measures. This also shows that shortcomings are still manifest in the way in which our party and state bodies ensure the control over the activity of cadres in various domains. We must draw the necessary conclusions with a view to liquidating these states of affairs, ensure the improvement of the activity of solving the problems of the working people, of all citizens, the enhancement of control and responsibility. We must take resolute measures when any kind of violation is noted, be it neglect of the interests of the masses of people, violation of party and state laws and decisions, of the norms of socialist ethics and equity, Nicolae Ceausescu said.

Next, the RCP general secretary approached the question of the leading role of the party. It must be understood in a new way, he said, taking into account the changes and transformations occurred in socialist society.

It is obvious that we can no longer assess the party's role according to the conception of 60 years ago, when it was created, of 50, 40 30 or 20 years ago, nor of 10 years ago. The party, like any live body, has undergone changes. It must change in keeping with the transformation occurring in a society. For instance, it is difficult to speak today of a party of professional revolutionaries when our party numbers 3 million members. Even the notion of "vanguard party" must be understood in a new way. Our party cannot be only vanguard, 3 million people cannot turn into a vanguard. That is why we must analyse the question of the leading role of the party more thoroughly and not according to the conception that the party is somewhere and commands, while others must execute. We must set out from the fact that the party is a political exponent. The communists have assumed a historic role of promoting an advanced conception but they are the direct exponents of the working class, fighters for the implementation of this policy in close link and together with the working class and the other social categories.

Naturally, Nicolae Ceausescu said, we are entitled to feel satisfied with what we have achieved. But even under these circumstances I wish to stress that there still are shortcomings--some quite serious--that there would have been more achievements if we had worked better, if we had avoided some mistakes and shortcomings. That is why it is necessary to take more resolute action towards raising the political and ideological level, the vocational, technical and scientific training of cadres, of all communists. The tasks concerning societal management cannot be fulfilled with slogans, with general knowledge about society. In order to run factories and institutions, research and designing institutes we need technical and professional knowledge, we must blend political, technical and professional training.

Referring to the international activity of the RCP and the Romanian state, Nicolae Ceausescu said: We ground our foreign activity on the resolutions of the 12th party congress. We must say that the basic orientations of the congress proved just and continue to be just--and they should further underlie the international activity of the Romanian party and state.

Indeed, more difficult moments occurred in the international life. It is necessary that we take most resolute action to halt further deterioration of the world situation, to solve existing questions by means of negotiations alone. We must act--and we do act--in all firmness for the successful conclusion of the meeting underway in Madrid, a meeting devoted to security and cooperation in Europe. Romania has made an active contribution at the beginning of this meeting and participates very intensely in the activity carried on for its successful conclusion.

It is necessary that we further work for making an active contribution to the implementation of a policy grounded on the negotiated settlement of issues, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs and, naturally, on mutually advantageous collaboration, on renunciation of the use and threat of force, observance of each people's, each nation's right to free development without any outside immixture.

We have the duty to make everything possible to contribute to the cessation of the arms race in view of the fact that under the current circumstances there is no other more important question. Starting precisely from that, during the 26th CPSU Congress we expressed our particular appreciation of the proposals formulated by the general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, Comrade Brezhnev, with regard to some measures of disarmament and understanding. I am convinced that the plenary meeting, our entire party and people agree to that appreciation since those proposals open prospects for negotiations and aim at finding ways of halting the arms race, of passing to the negotiated settlement of questions. That is why we support those proposals and work resolutely for making our contribution to the achievement of disarmament, of nuclear disarmament in the first place.

We express our hope that all states will understand the need for a passage to the cessation of the arms race, of nuclear armings in particular, promoting to this end a policy of contacts and negotiations conducive to enhanced mutual confidence, to best ways towards detente, disarmament, strengthened international collaboration and peace, Nicolae Ceausescu said in conclusion.

CEAUSESCU CHAIRS STATE COUNCIL MEETING 25 MARCH

AU252108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2045 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Romania took place on March 25, 1981 under the chairmanship of Nicolae Ceausescu.

The State Council debated and adopted several decrees regarding the guard of the state frontiers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, ways of making up for damage caused to public property, transitory measures regarding the punishment and rehabilitation through work of persons that committed acts included in the penal law.

Likewise, the State Council examined and ratified protocols and conventions signed by the Romanian Government with the governments of other states and with international bodies.

The State Council discussed and approved the report of the commission for the analysis of the activity of solving the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications addressed to the State Council in 1980, as well as the report of the Council of Ministers regarding the settlement of the working people's proposals, intimations, complaints and applications sent to the central bodies of the state administration in 1980.

GOVERNMENT CHANGES REPORTED AT GNA SESSION 26 MAR

AU260947 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 26 Mar 81

[Text] The proceedings of the Third Session of the Eighth Legislature of the Grand National Assembly [GNA] opened at parliament palace today. An hour ago, the deputies and guests welcomed with loud applause the arrival in the hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership.

The proceedings were opened by Comrade Nicolae Glosan, GNA chairman. Before adopting the agenda, those present observed a moment of silence in the memory of Deputy Vasile Potop who passed away in the interval since the preceding session. The deputies then unanimously adopted the following agenda: 1) changes in the government structure; 2) draft bill on modifying and completing law 31 of 1977 regarding the congress of the leading councils of the socialist agricultural units, of all peasants and the national agricultural council; 3) draft bill on the adoption of the uniform national plan for Romania's socioeconomic development in 1981-85; 4) draft bill on the adoption of the development plan for agriculture and food industry in 1981-85; 5) draft bill on communal administration; 6) draft bills on approving decrees with power of law issued by the State Council.

On the first point of the agenda Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Romanian Government, took the floor. The speaker stressed that the achievement of the 12th party congress targets requires an improved socioeconomic activity, the transition to a new labor quality in all fields and the broad promotion of technical progress on the basis of the latest achievements of the scientific revolution, in achieving a new agricultural revolution regarding production, productivity, a higher technical level and the establishment of the overall economic activity in all sectors on the basis of improved efficiency. These requirements presuppose further improving the leadership and planning of the national economy and increasing the government's role in implementing the party's decisions and the country's laws. It is necessary, the prime minister stated, that each ministry and the entire government ensure the organization and mobilization of all material and human forces to completely make use of the overall economic potential we have and to efficiently resolve the problems raised by building socialism, to strengthen the control over how tasks are being fulfilled and to take measures to completely implement the current 5-year plan provisions and to create the best possible conditions for strengthening workers self-management and self-administration in each unit.

Stressing that in order to fulfill tasks in all fields under the most favorable conditions certain measures are also necessary to more judiciously deploy cadres. On behalf of the Political Executive Committee of the RCP Central Committee and the government, Comrade Ilie Verdet proposed to the GNA the following changes in the structure of the Council of Ministers:

Comrade Nicolae Constantin to be relieved as chairman of the State Planning Committee and given other responsibilities within the government as deputy prime minister; Comrade Emilian Dobrescu to be appointed deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Comrade Paul Niculescu to be relieved as deputy prime minister and minister of finance; Comrade Petre Gigea to be appointed minister of finance; Comrade Gheorghe Ciocara to be relieved as minister of electrical power and appointed minister secretary of state at the national council for science and technology; Comrade Trandafir Cocirla to be appointed minister of electrical power; Comrade Maxim Berghianu to be relieved as minister secretary of state at the ministry of agriculture and food industry and head of the food industry department and appointed minister of labor; Comrade Marin Capizisu to be appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Agriculture and Food Industry and head of the Food Industry Department; Comrade Ion Stanescu to be relieved as minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Industrial Construction and appointed minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Chemical Industry. The deputies endorsed the government changes unanimously.

The GNA session continues; further reports in subsequent newscasts.

JOINT STATEMENT ON STEFAN ANDREI'S MALAYSIAN VISIT

For a report on the joint statement issued during Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei's Visit to Malaysia from 17 to 20 March 1981, see the Malaysia & Singapore section of the 25 March Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES IRAQI TRANSPORT MINISTER

AU251942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1845 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 25 Mar (AGERPRES)--On Wednesday, March 25, President Nicolae Ceausescu received Sa'dun Ghaydan, deputy prime minister and minister of transport and communications of the Republic of Iraq, who is paying a visit to Romania. In the attendance were Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, and Vasile Bulucea, minister of transport and telecommunications.

During the interview, the good relations were brought to the fore with satisfaction of friendship and collaboration between Romania and Iraq, and the wish was expressed to expand and diversify the relations between the two countries in the political, economic and technical-scientific domains.

Within this framework, the broad possibilities were highlighted of intensifying the Romanian Iraqi cooperation and a series of ways and domains were examined of developing the many-sided collaboration between Romania and Iraq in keeping with the interests of the two countries and peoples. It was considered that the agreement signed between the two countries on international road transport was a fresh proof of the possibilities of intensifying the cooperation between Romania and Iraq. Current international questions were also approached with emphasis on the need for all peoples' intensified efforts to consolidate peace and security on the basis of the observance of the principles of national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, equality of rights and mutual advantage.

As for the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, it was considered that everything possible should be done for reaching a cease-fire agreement, for solving the litigious issues between Iraq and Iran by political, peaceful means on the basis of respect for national independence and sovereignty, this being in the interest of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and international understanding.

The interview, which passed in a cordial atmosphere, occasioned an exchange of cordial greetings between the presidents of Romania and Iraq.

ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL PAYS VISIT

AU241943 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1840 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES)--Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Romania, and Edoardo Speranza, under secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Italy, concluded talks in Bucharest on March 24.

The talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, occasioned the examination of the current stage and prospects of the Romanian-Italian relations, the possibilities of expanding the cooperation between the two countries on an international plane. During the exchanges of views on questions of the current international life, the need was stressed to work for the resumption and continuation of the policy of detente and peace, of respect for the people's national independence, to pass to effective measures of disarmament, nuclear disarmament in particular, that can ensure a climate of peace, detente and stability in the international life. Special attention was given to the Madrid all-European meeting, stress being laid on the need for it to conclude with results conducive to the strengthening of security and to the development of cooperation on our continent. Emphasis was also placed on the importance of intensified efforts for the building of a new international economic order, for the democratization of interstate relations, for the constructive settlement of the problems confronting today's mankind, in the peoples' interest.

COSTA RICAN LIBERATION PARTY OFFICIAL ENDS VISIT

AU241945 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1846 GMT 24 Mar 81

[Text] Bucharest, 24 Mar (AGERPRES)--(Armando Arauz), member of the political direction of the National Liberation Party of the Republic of Costa Rica, paid a visit to Romania over March 18-24 at the invitation of the National Council of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front. The guest had an interview with Tamara Dobrin, executive chairman of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front [SDUF] when they discussed aspects of the cooperation between SDUF and the National Liberation Party, as well as questions of the economic, social and cultural development of the two countries.

During his sojourn in Romania, (Armando Arauz) was received by Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly, and conducted talks with Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Alexandru Margaritescu, minister secretary of state at the Ministry of Foreign Trade and International Economic Cooperation, at the State Planning Committee and at the People's Council of Arges Country. Examined were possibilities of broadening and diversifying the Romanian-Costa Rican relations, exchanges in the economic, cultural and other domains of mutual interest.

ROMANIAN IN FRANCE REFUSED EXTENTION OF EXIT VISAS

LD251625 Paris LE MONDE in French 25 Mar 81 p 4

[Unattributed report: "Romanian"]

[Text] Romanian writer and director Virgil Tanase, who has been living with his family in Paris since 1977, has received a refusal from his country's authorities to extend an exit visa authorizing his stay in France. Holder of a university doctorate in the semiology of art and literature, Mr Tanase is preparing, with Roland Barthes, a thesis on the aesthetics of the theater. He is also the author of two critically acclaimed novels, "Portrait of Man With Sickle in Seascape" and "Apocalypse of an Adolescent From a Good Family" (published by Flammarion). The Romanian authorities' decision confronts him with a difficult choice--whether to return to his own country and expose himself to proceedings because of his critical attitude toward the regime or to lose his nationality. The writer has just challenged the justification for the decision at his embassy.

COMMENTARY ON PREDICAMENT OF POLISH GOVERNMENT

LD252000 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Milika Sundic commentary]

[Text] Since August last year, when the workers' disturbances in Gdansk marked the start of the internal upheavals in Poland and rapidly led to major changes in the state and party leadership of the country, and right up to today, Poland has known barely a single day of peace. The crisis has on several occasions reached a peak and then apparently quietened down, only to reach a hotpoint over the last few days.

No one, either in Poland or outside it, knows at present what will happen tomorrow. The estimates are very gloomy. Premier Jaruzelski's 90 days of peace have reached an abyss from which neither the government nor the Solidarity trade union can see any way out. The events in Bydgoszcz have made deeper and wider the chasm of mistrust between the trade union and the government which, it seems, has become unbridgeable.

Over the past 7 months the danger threatening Poland from both internal conflicts and outside intervention has never been greater than at present. The trade unions have called a general strike and the government is threatening to impose a state of emergency. If both sides carry out their threat, Poland will be thrown into a maelstrom of utter chaos and hopelessness. No one offers a proper way out of the crisis and it is hard to perceive one in the conditions of the existing situation. In addition to all this, outside factors just will not leave Poland in peace: There are too many pieces of advice and warnings, and most of all too many pressures on the Polish Government not to vacillate in settling accounts with the trade unions. Apart from that, where Poland's neighbors are concerned, no one offers anything else.

The Poles speak less and less among themselves, and reflect more and more over what others will do if they themselves come to the conclusion that they cannot agree among themselves. Indeed, even were they able to do so, the Poles believe increasingly less that those who have the opposite opinion about the causes of unrest in Poland would be able to concur with solutions at which the Poles themselves had arrived.

Unfortunately, in Poland itself, forces on both one side and the other exist and are active which hinder the reaching of an agreement. It is not excluded that the events in Bydgoszcz--that is, the intervention of the police--were the consequence of someone's provocation. True, official circles and the Polish public are greatly at variance regarding their assessment of this event. The Poles are convinced that the workers in Bydgoszcz did not wish that that which occurred should have happened. On the contrary, the conviction predominates that the police intervention was a deliberate provocation; the government denies this, perhaps against its own conviction.

If it comes to a general strike, which is to be preceded by a warning strike, the government will either yield or proclaim a state of emergency in the country. In the first case, its authority would be brought into question and Poland's Warsaw Pact allies, primarily the three neighboring countries, would not concur with this. If, however, it chooses the second path, that of imposing a state of emergency, it is hardly likely that this would pacify the workers and restore order and peace in the country. On the contrary, in such a situation any thing is possible.

Nevertheless, however hopeless the situation appears, it is after all such as it is: It is hard to reconcile oneself to assertions that no way out exists.

This way out must be sought and found, and one of the prerequisites for this, perhaps the basic one, is for the appropriate conduct of all factors [faktori] outside Poland to be interwoven into Jaruzelski's plan for 90 days of peace in order that the Poles may themselves, without the involvement of anyone, come to agreement. Without this, neither Poland nor Europe can count on a permanent and stable peace, and the consequences of that would be extremely dangerous.

ALEXANDER HAIG, WHITE HOUSE DISAGREEMENT VIEWED

AU252017 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Report by Goran Milic, New York correspondent]

[Text] It has been officially denied in Washington that Secretary of State Alexander Haig plans to resign following several weeks of disagreements with White House officials. At the same time, public discontent is growing in the United States because of interference in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Goran Milic reports:

[Begin Milic recording] Many things have happened here in the last 24 hours. Vice President George Bush has been confirmed as head of the Committee for Action in event of international crises. The Committee is directly connected with the White House. Secretary of State Haig reacted icily to this decision of President Reagan, believing that his authority has been diminished. Following that, a story that Haig will resign began to circulate through the American television networks. That has been officially denied, but commentators here believe that the eternal conflict between the White House and the State Department has been publicly opened now for the first time under the new administration and that Haig's resignation is not impossible. "Not now, but perhaps in a few months," an NBC reporter has said.

There are interpretations according to which the White House wishes to put distance between itself and Secretary Haig, following the sharp criticisms of the first foreign political actions of the new administration, especially its actions in relation to El Salvador. Protest demonstrations against interference in the internal affairs of this Central American country have been organized here in New York and in some other American cities for the first time on the occasion of the anniversary of the assassination of El Salvador's Archbishop Romero. "We do not want a new Vietnam;" "Do not wage war but correct social injustice in El Salvador;" and "Let us not give aid to the reactionary junta." These were the slogans of some 1,000 demonstrators in Times Square.

The defeated Democratic Party now uses the fear that El Salvador might become a new Vietnam for its own (?purposes). And it is this which the Reagan administration sees as a greater danger than the dispatch of some 50 advisers to El Salvador where a war is taking place.
[end recording]

DRAGOSAVAC SPEAKS ON FOREIGN POLICY QUESTIONS

LD252330 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)--A meeting of the aktiv for foreign political questions and international relations of the SAWPY Federal Conference was held in the Sava Center in Belgrade today. Dusan Dragosavac, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, spoke at the aktiv's meeting about topical questions of international developments and the international workers movement.

LCY ORGANIZATION IN YPA REVIEWS CULTURAL LIFE

LD252236 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1711 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)--The committee of the LCY organization in the Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] today made a review of the results of communists' activity in developing cultural life in the army, and of the tasks of the League of Communists' organization in connection with the preparations of the 12th LCY Congress and the Seventh Electoral Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA. Data was also put forward at the session involving the immediate tasks concerning implementation of the decisions of the 17th session of the LCY Central Committee regarding the further development and strengthening of all-people's defense and social self-protection.

It was considered that in all spheres of cultural life and creativity in the army, significant results had been achieved in realizing the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress on culture, and that cultural and sporting activities are constantly advancing and being enriched with new contents and forms in accordance with the socialist self-managing achievements in the development of our society and army.

About 250 documentaries and acted films have been filmed, and military publishing establishments have published nearly 2,000 works in 12 million copies which elaborate military theory and thought, the concept of all-people's defense, portraits of soldiers, and the combat career of units of our national liberation war and the earlier battles of our nations and nationalities for freedom and independence.

Such cultural activities in the army, so rich in content, well-organized and varied, significantly contribute to developing socialist self-managing, revolutionary and patriotic consciousness in members of the YPA. They also help to enrich their knowledge of the vital values and achievements of our society's development, help to raise the culture of the work and conduct of men and officers, help to humanize relations between people, and help to strengthen the cohesion, combat capabilities and moral-political unity of units, commands and institutions of the YPA. This, together, makes members of the army open to the influences of those forces and tendencies which, through the sphere of culture, too, oppose our revolution, socialist self-management, the equality and unity of our nations and nationalities, the freedom and independence of our country. [as received]

Critical attention was drawn in the debate to the weaknesses and omissions in cultural activities' organizations, to the existing opportunities which are still not sufficiently used and to the tasks of communists and other subjects in this sphere of army life. In connection with this, emphasis was placed on the need for men and cadets more frequently to be subjects of all cultural activities in YPA units. The need was also stressed for more all-round and continuous cooperation and linkage between cultural institutions in the army and the corresponding institutions in society, and for members of the army to take a greater and more active part in cultural activities conducted in sociopolitical communities.

The committee confirmed the tasks and method of involvement of communists and League of Communists organizations in the army in preparations for the 12th LCY Congress and the Seventh Electoral Conference of the LCY organization in the YPA which is to be held in April 1982.

The overall activity in these preparations will be focused upon consistent realization of the established programs and tasks of combat development of the army, the implementation of economic stabilization measures, upon raising the quality of ideopolitical work and on the critical appraisal of the results achieved in implementing the standpoints of the 11th LCY Congress in building up the army.

It was concluded that communists in the army will participate in an all-round way in all activities being organized and conducted in connection with preparations for the congresses and conferences of the League of Communists of the socialist republics and socialist autonomous provinces and the 12th LCY Congress.

LCY DISCUSSES ROLE OF INFORMATION MEDIA IN SOCIETY

LD252344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)--If one wishes to assess the efforts made and results achieved by the information media following the 11th LCY Congress, then one may conclude without any risk of error that public information organs are increasingly becoming an objective and active factor of the overall development of society. The press, radio and television, regarded as a whole, are more and more boldly entering the struggle against nonself-management, antisocialist forces, technocratic and other unacceptable forms of conduct. This is primarily the result of the work of organizations of the League of Communists in these environments, of the involvement of communists and other working people in these collectives, and of general public support.

This, among other things, is emphasized in the document "The Building Up and Operation of Basic Information Organs," which was verified at today's session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium Commission for Information and Propaganda Activity. With regard to the fact that this topic has been debated on several occasions both in the commission and in newspaper publishing houses, the members of the commission decided that resumes of all these discussions should be submitted to the Central and Provincial Committee of the League of Communists, and that these should then forward the resumes to media organizations.

Although the overall assessment is a positive one, this does not, of course, mean that "everything is going as it should" in this important social sphere. On the contrary, the basic organizations of the League of Communists and all other working people employed in these collectives, too, must exert new efforts in order that all information should genuinely become a weapon in the hands of the working class. This must of course be the task not only of journalists but also of the League of Communists as a whole and of the entire community.

A number of issues were examined at today's session, too, concerning the development of the KOMUNIST newspaper publishing work organization and the role and the tasks of the KOMUNIST newspaper in realizing the policy of LCY. It was assessed that very significant results had been achieved recently both in regard to the quality of the newspaper and in regard to the extent to which it is cited. Nevertheless, it was concluded that KOMUNIST, as the party newspaper, should and must be at the center of all the struggles of the League of Communists to a greater extent than it has been hitherto, as a factor to mobilize communists and all other working people and citizens. This means that it must not be just a "set text" for party members. In order for this goal to be achieved it is essential, it was stressed, for prominent sociopolitical and cultural workers to appear more often on the pages of KOMUNIST, who will instigate and explain the most topical social issues.

It was decided at the session that a resume of today's debate and the draft conclusions be submitted for review to the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

LCY'S MIKULIC SPEAKS AT LCY SCHOOL IN KUMROVEC

LD252136 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1508 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Text] Kumrovec, 25 Mar (TANJUG)--Branko Mikulic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, delivered a lecture in Kumrovec today on the theme "the LCY, the internal avant-garde and creative force of socialist self-management and the political system," as part of the teaching program at the LCY's Josip Broz Tito Political School.

After the lecture, Mikulic replied to numerous questions, asked by the students at the school on the life and work of basic organizations of the League of Communists, about which a lively debate developed.

Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also spoke at the Josip Broz Tito LCY School in Kumrovec today about topical problems at Yugoslav universities.

REPUBLICS, KOSOVO DO NOT RESPECT OIL IMPORT ACCORD

AU251523 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 23 Mar 81 p 5

[A. Petrovic report]

[Text] Belgrade, 22 Mar--The accord of the republics and provinces on providing foreign exchange to import oil and processing it in domestic refineries, in accordance with this year's needs for oil products and for a common supply of the unified market, is being respected solely by Croatia, Slovenia and Macedonia. This fact has brought about a situation in which the Ina refineries cannot import the necessary quantities of oil from the convertible currency market--something that, true, has not yet affected the supply of oil products but something that cannot rule out a shortage in the near future. This applies at least as far as the deliveries of oil products from the Ina refineries are involved.

The managing board of the Ina composite organization of associated labor discussed the delicate situation of the oil and oil products market. It was decided to stop the delivery of oil products to the Ina trade organizations in those republics and the province of Kosovo which have not met their obligations on a joint provision of foreign exchange for oil imports. The decision is all the more justified, the managing board of the Ina composite organization of associated labor noted, because the republics which have not provided funds for joint importation of oil are using foreign exchange to import oil products. It has been suggested that this practice should stop because the imported oil products are more expensive, while on the other hand the domestic refineries are not being economically utilized. In the first quarter, for instance, Ina will process some 16 percent less oil in its refineries than in the same period last year.

The difficulties in implementing the accord were the topic of a special meeting of representatives of the republics and provinces and the Federal Executive Council, but the disagreement was not overcome. Solution should further be sought in talks and out of respect for the interests of unity.

MACEDONIA INCREASES PRODUCTION, HAS LOSSES IN 1980

AU251845 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Mar 81 p 4

[S. Paskovski report]

[Text] Skopje, 20 Mar--Although the Macedonian economy last year achieved good financial results, which were manifested above all in the relatively high increase of gross revenue and especially in funds realized for the expansion of the material basis of labor, 1980 nevertheless cannot be assessed as a successful year particularly because the losses, especially in industry, transportation and agriculture, were large.

In the social accounting service of Macedonia, journalists were told today that industrial production in 1980 was 4.6 percent higher, which was about 1 percent below plan. Economic activities were accompanied by a slow growth of all aspects of spending relative to income, so that satisfactory results were achieved in this sphere.

Ljubomir Kangalov, director of the social accounting service of Macedonia, particularly pointed out the significance of the quieting down in investment spending, of the economy drive, of higher productivity and of the export orientation in a large number of associated labor organizations. The increases in income and of spending funds under the conditions of higher prices are at about the same level: 38.9 and 40.3 percent.

The data also indicate prudent behavior in the distribution of net income and allocations for public and common expenditures. The average personal income paid in Macedonia in 1980 amounted to 6,065 dinars, which means that personal incomes fell 8.5 percent in real terms.

Net losses exceeding 194 billion old dinars were incurred by 104 associated labor organizations employing 23,207 workers. The highest losses are those of the Skopje steel mill and the Prilep agricultural and industrial combine. They total 120 billion old dinars.

CROATIAN ASSEMBLY HEARS SECURITY SITUATION REPORT

AU241703 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 81 p 8

[D. Basara report]

[Text] At a session of all chambers of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Croatia, the delegates heard a regular report on the security situation in the republic submitted by Zlatko Uzelac, member of the Executive Council and republican secretary for internal affairs. "The security situation in our republic, as in all of Yugoslavia, was very good last year and continues to be so," he stressed.

In this connection, Uzelac recalled the fact that we are wide open to everyone who wants to come to our country. Through the year, and especially during the tourist season, millions of tourists from abroad travel through the Socialist Republic of Croatia or stay there. It is no miracle if some who do not come with good intentions are found among so many visitors. However, the percentage of foreign citizens committing criminal acts and offenses in the Socialist Republic of Croatia does not exceed a figure which would indicate a special problem. The openness of our borders is used only by a small number of people arriving with hostile intentions. Such individuals, who link with internal enemies, quickly reveal themselves by their anti-Yugoslav articles, statements and lectures abroad.

As far as our domestic opponents are concerned, Uzelac said that last year nationalists, anarcho-liberalists and a part of the clergy, the Catholic clergy in particular, were the most active. Certain circles in the Catholic Church aspire to ensure for the church in Croatia the position it had during the notorious independent state of Croatia [war-time puppet state] and to identify this position with the notion of "Stepinac's Church" which during Pavelic's rule had the status of a state church. To put it in another way, a part of the Catholic clergy is disturbed that the Socialist Republic of Croatia is in the SFRY. That part of the clergy really wants a different Croatia, outside the Yugoslav community. According to Uzelac, behind these positions, which are also supported by nationalists, one can recognize elements of counterrevolution--which our peoples faced as early as during the national liberation struggle--which were also present during the country's socialist building and which again began to rise during the seventies through the so-called mass movement, elements which were blocked by the activity of the League of Communists and other social forces in 1971. These elements have again demonstrated certain revival tendencies during the past few years, particularly last year during Tito's illness and after his death.

The proponents of hostile activities have perfidiously set forth the slogan about the need to forget what happened in the past so as to be able later to operate more overtly in a hostile manner.

Along this road of preparing a counterrevolution, skillful attempts are being made to use the slogans about human rights and democracy which should help them to operate more easily in an overt manner. The proponents of hostile activity demand freedom for hostile activity which they really neither have in our country nor can they obtain, because the freedom of their activity would be contrary to the interests of our country's workers class, Zlatko Uzelac, republican secretary for internal affairs. said, among other things.

PARTIAL BAN IMPOSED ON YOUTH MAGAZINE IN SPLIT

AU252135 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 24 Mar 81 p 5

[Z. Tarle report]

[Text] Split, 23 Mar--Proceedings were conducted today in the district prosecutor's office in Split in connection with the temporary ban on the circulation of OMLADINSKA ISKRA, the organ of the communal conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Split. As is said in the indictment, the contents of page three of OMLADINSKA ISKRA, which in the view of the prosecution insult the religious feelings of Christians, should be excised from the magazine because they do not conform to the constitutional principles and program orientation of our society.

After the proceedings today, the district public prosecution adopted a decision permanently banning the circulation of the materials published on page three of the magazine, consisting of two strip cartoons, but the rest of the magazine was freed from the ban.

The two strip cartoons--in one Jesus is smoking hashish and in the other Virgin Mary complains that she has run out of contraception pills--have been taken from a book, "Magna Purga" [low Latin for "Great Purge"] by Kostja Gatnik, which was published in 1977 by the student cultural center in Ljubljana.

The accused communal conference of the Socialist Youth Federation of Split has announced it will appeal to the Supreme Court of Croatia.

MOSTAR COMMUNISTS EXPEL UNIT DIRECTOR FROM LC

AU252021 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Mar 81 p 5

[Summary] Mostar, 19 Mar (TANJUG)--"Following a painstaking 4-month procedure to determine the responsibility of the most responsible people for the bad situation in their collective, the communists of the Energoinvest's Avtotransport basic organization of associated labor in Mostar have decided to expel from their ranks Vinko Mora, director of the basic organization of associated labor, and his assistant Smail Saric.

"Milder party penalties were issued against nearly the entire economic and political leadership of the basic organization of associated labor, including the secretary of the basic organization of the League of Communists, the president of the trade union organization, the president of the workers control and several members of the Secretariat of the basic organization of the League of Communists." Altogether 26 of 73 members of the League of Communists of this basic organization of associated labor, which employs 215 workers, were criticized. The communists accused director Mora and his assistant Saric of "acting in a nonself-managing manner and arbitrarily making decisions within a narrow circle, abusing their positions and paying little attention to informing the workers or to their working conditions."

Several workers who are not members of the League of Communists attended and actively participated in the work of the meeting at which Mora and Saric were expelled from the League of Communists. They openly pointed out that, on the basis of decisions made by director Mora and his assistant Saric, "heavy trucks, normally transporting bauxite, were often used for the construction of weekend and other private houses.

"Some other services of the basic organization of associated labor were used in a similar way." At the same time, little consideration was given to the difficult working conditions of truck drivers, it was reported at the meeting.

The basic organization of the League of Communists unanimously concluded that "comradely criticism be issued to all of its members because they should have intervened much earlier."

FLOOD DAMAGE IN SERBIA, FIELDS UNDER WATER

LD251322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1145 GMT 25 Mar 81

[Summary] Belgrade, 25 Mar (TANJUG)--According to data discussed by the Serbian Executive Council today, 39 municipalities in the central part of Serbia have suffered heavy damage from flooding and underground water. Despite the emergency measures taken, 4,162 households have been flooded, 897 families had to be evacuated, and about 98,000 hectares of arable land, much of it sown to seed, is under water.

The heaviest damage was suffered by Belgrade, where 2,459 residential and other buildings are under water; 768 families have been evacuated. A 4-member family died in a landslide and 54 production organizations are threatened by rising waters.

The Executive Council allocated 4 million dinars from the republic's budget reserves to Obrenovac as assistance to people affected by the floods.

BRIEFS

DEPARTING EGYPTIAN AMBASSADOR--Belgrade--Cvijetin Mijatovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, yesterday presented the Order of the Yugoslav Flag with ribbon to Jamal ad-Din Mansur, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt, prior to the latter's departure from Yugoslavia. Mijatovic then held a friendly talk with the ambassador. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 13 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

ARAB LOAN--Ljubljana, 9 Mar (TANJUG)--Representatives of the Yugoslav consortium of commercial banks led by the Ljubljana Bank-United Bank have signed an agreement in Kuwait with representatives of a consortium of Arab financial institutions led by the Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting and Investment Company for a loan of \$117 million. The loan was granted for a period of 7 years, most of which will be repaid in nine 6-month installments, payments to begin after 3 years. Of this loan, Montenegro will receive \$59 million; Vojvodina \$21 million; Kosovo \$14 million and Slovenia \$10 million. [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 81 p 7 AU]

COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Nis, 9 Mar--Representatives of the Jugoduvan enterprise, which unites the tobacco and cigarette producers of Serbia proper, and the Bulgartabak of Sofia had talks in Nis on cooperation possibilities. Initial agreements were reached on exchanging tobacco, producers goods, spare parts and experts, on cooperation in the tobacco production technology field and on entering third country markets. [Text] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 10 Mar 81 p 5 AU]

LOAN TO KOSOVO--Washington, 16 Mar (TANJUG)--Bozidar Radunovic, deputy federal secretary for finance, has successfully concluded talks in Washington with the World Bank on a loan of \$90 million for financing projects for promoting agriculture and agro-industrial installations in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo. The World Bank's share in carrying out this complex program is some 35 percent of all funds needed. The remaining funds will be provided within country. [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 17 Mar 81 p 2 AU]